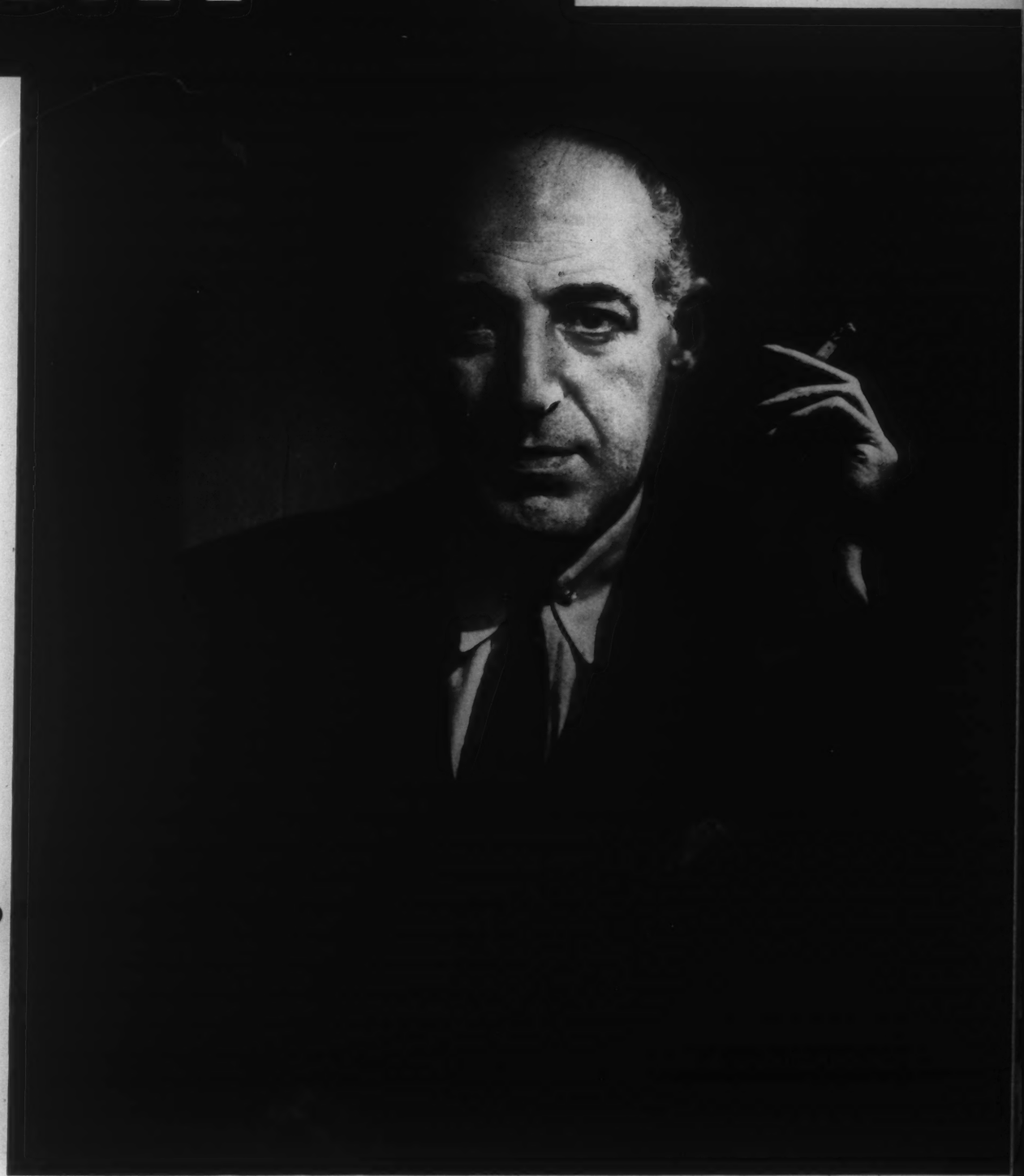
SATURDAY NIGHT

FEBRUARY 7, 1950



CANADA'S BLACK RECORD ON THE HIGHWAYS

by Henry Janes

See Page Eight

©—Karsh, Ottawa

AMBASSADOR STEINHARDT: *"Larry" S.—See U.S. Affairs.*

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letters

Baa!

APROPOS of Mr. Charles Bruce's interesting letter regarding a flagrant misuse of the King's English (SN Jan. 24) and your attempt to justify it editorially, which of the two following answers do you consider the appropriate reply to the question:

"Do you have any children?"

(a) "Yes, four."

or (b) "Yes, occasionally."?

And what do you think of "Baa, baa, black sheep, do you have any wool?"

Toronto, Ont. G. H. LANGLEY

AH "DINNA HA'E" meickle sympathy wi' Charles Bruce's epistle.

Ah "dinna ken" hoo a man wi' th' appellation o' Charlie Bruce could mak' sic' a statement aboot sic' pairfectly guid wor-r-ds. He "disna ha'e" an ear frae his mither tongue; Forby, only a Sassenach wad flout sic' a dear-r ald Sco'ish r-root.

Montreal. P.Q. F. W. MAVOR MOORE

Handsome Is . . .

LET ME compliment you on the splendid article "Handsome is as Orthodontist Does" (SN, Jan. 10), by Allan Anderson. I must confess, in the past, I have been very critical of articles concerning Orthodontics appearing in certain publications . . .

I have received permission from Dr. M. H. Garvin, Editor-in-chief of the *Canadian Dental Journal*, to have this article reprinted there.

Calgary, Alta. R. R. MCINTYRE
Orthodontist

Orthodontics in Toronto

—Globe-Telegram
DR. CORRIGAN

RECENTLY, Mr. Allan Anderson interviewed me prior to writing his article about orthodontics.. The first paragraph conveys to the reader two errors in fact:

1. The Division of Dental Services, Department of Public Health, Toronto will open a new Public Health Preventive Orthodontics Clinic. However, these facilities are not yet in operation.

2. This is not a new venture in Toronto. The only new thing is the present facilities. To my knowledge the first Public Health Preventive Orthodontics Clinic was begun in Toronto in 1932 . . . directed by Dr. Charles Corrigan. While the article states, quite truthfully, I believe, that Canada is behind the United States in the development of orthodontics, Toronto at least has led the world in the public health phase of this dental specialty.

The misinterpretation has undoubtedly occurred due to my own neglect in not carefully pointing this out. Mr. Anderson is blameless.

ROBERT E. MOYERS
Department of Orthodontics,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ont.

. . . FAR from being behind the United States in this matter, this clinic was perhaps one of the first on this continent to be carried on by a municipality. Owing to heavy registration of students following the war, the Dental College were compelled to discontinue their cooperation, and other arrangements have had to be made.

The clinic which is about to open has been made possible by a generous grant from the Federal Provincial Health Grants and the provision of splendid quarters by the Board of Education . . .

Dept. of Public Health G. P. JACKSON, M.B.
Toronto, Ont. *Medical Officer of Health*

Gorphwyfsa

IN PASSING SHOW (SN Jan. 24) it is written: "The name of the house Canada is acquiring for its Prime Minister is *Gorphwyfsa*. And that isn't the silliest part of it; *Gorphwyfsa* means Haven of Peace."

I think you will find that the Welsh word *Gorphwyfsa* does not mean "Haven of Peace" but "Resting Place", which doesn't seem so silly.

The Toronto Star, A. H. CHAMBERS
Toronto, Ont.

Jehovah's "Forgers"?

YOUR MAGAZINE has appealed to me in the past for its spirit of racial and religious tolerance, and its political independence. This reason alone may also justify its popularity among readers of races and religions different than those of its editors.

From time to time, however, your comments on Canadian events have expressed views on the principle of liberty somewhat unacceptable to a large portion of the Canadian people. I refer in particular to this view of: "the right of individual to write, to print and to circulate his opinions". (SN Dec. 27). This view is unacceptable, because *unlimited* liberty does not exist as a right before God or in reason. Forgers of evil thoughts and of error have no more right to circulate their wares than forgers of bad money have the right to circulate their bogus coins.

If you insist that individuals, say the Jehovah's Witnesses, are convinced that their opinions and utterances are truths, not errors, then, you will agree on the principle that the State, the authority, has the right to safeguard both the peace and the common good of those under its jurisdiction. . . . In a society almost entirely Catholic, when the disturbance of its Catholic principles tends to disturb its Catholic way of life, then, a State professedly Catholic (say Quebec Authority), seeking to prevent such disturbance is only safeguarding the common good . . .

If you insist once more that you are entitled to your own opinions, well, I will agree to disagree with you. However, with due respect to your sincerity, I am inclined to conclude that you call to arms all those who hold the Protestant view on liberty against the other view on *unlimited* liberty held by Catholics in Quebec, in Canada and throughout the world.

Waterways, Alta. FATHER J. S. LESAGE, O.M.I.

Credit to Avro

YOU ATTRIBUTE three "firsts" in Canadian aviation to my old friend Oliver West and Canadair (SN Jan 24). Production of jet engines in this country is concentrated at Avro of Canada, at Malton, and they are entitled to the credit.

Ottawa, Ont. J. A. WILSON

■ *Our error was in the word "engines," which should have been "planes." Canadair is now undertaking construction of the F-86 Sabre jet fighter, for the RCAF, using American engines. A. V. Roe of Canada is the only firm which has developed and built jet engines*—Chinook *and* Orenda—*in Canada, only firm on this continent to have produced a jet air liner.*

Please God! Not to Mine!

Not to mine, this horrible crippler.

Not to mine this *thing* with the long scientific name, poliomyelitis, this *thing* that means misery and pain in the language of the little ones.

Not to mine to wear a brace, to hobble, to limp.

Not to mine to hear the laughter of others, to watch them at play, to cry the bitter tears of childhood lost forever.

Please God! Not to mine!

And let me help those to whom it does come, this crippler, this destroyer.

Let me *give* to help the helpless.

Let my dollars and my prayers go with these little ones, that some day, some time, children everywhere will walk without fear, free of childhood's greatest enemy, Poliomyelitis.

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Imperial Tobacco Company	4 %	Pref. $25 Par	Market	3.77
St. Lawrence Paper Mills	$6.00	1st Pref. $99 Par	Market	6.85
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Cockshutt Plow Company Ltd.	Common	No Par Value	Market	8.48

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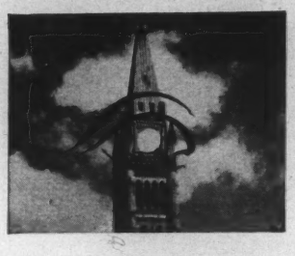

OTTAWA VIEW

SHIP TRANSFERS START

THE green light is on for Canadian shipowners who want to transfer their ships to U.K. registry. Subject to settlement of final details, agreement has been reached with the U.K. Government for the transfer of 123 Canadian ships. That includes the 58 due to be returned this year as well as the 65 already agreed to.

Owners who have applied for transfer will now be free to go ahead as soon as they can make arrangements for U.K. operation and sign an agreement to safeguard the British Treasury against dollar leakage.

A few owners applied for transfer to low-cost foreign flags, which will not be permitted; but most have not yet made up their minds. A Canadian subsidy of $75,000 will be available for 40 ships; and that leaves 13 to find an economic occupation without subsidy. The Government believes that more than this ought to be able to operate economically under the Canadian flag, but it would take careful management and much more helpful labor attitudes.

ECONOMIC PROSPECT GOOD

WHILE farmers are grousing about prices and labor about unemployment, ministers and their advisers take a consistently cheerful view of the 1950 economic prospects. Reports of the U.S. outlook are encouraging and Canadian investment, income and employment all look like keeping up to high levels. The drop in farm prices probably had to come sometime, and the subsidies on bacon, cheese and eggs will cushion it. Year-end trade figures are as encouraging as the year-end gold and dollar reserve. We are selling more to the U.S. and not buying quite so much. The only poor spot is in our exports to soft-currency countries, which won't look up unless we manage to buy more from them this year.

NORTHERN AIRLIFT

ANDREW THOMSON, the chief of the Canadian weather service, and Charles Hubbard, chief of Arctic operations for the U.S. weather bureau, have just finished planning the summer's operations for supplying the four joint Canadian-U.S. weather stations in the far north. Representatives of the U.S. Navy and Air Force accompanied Hubbard to the Ottawa conference, and Canadian representation took in a number of departments including National Defence. Supplies will be taken up partly by air, with the RCAF playing a rather larger part this time, and partly by water.

Last year three U.S. Navy vessels carried supplies as far as Resolute Bay on Cornwallis Island, whence they were forwarded to the more remote posts on Prince Patrick Island, Ellef Ringnes Island and Eureka Sound on Ellesmere Land. In 1948 stores were landed at Alert in the north of Ellesmere ready for another station, but last year's expedition could not get back there. Another attempt may be made this year.

DISAPPEARING DOLLARS

"ECA DOLLARS," according to a widely-circulated story, "are mysteriously disappearing into the unknown." There is no mystery and no disappearing trick. Published ECA figures show authorizations in a given period, but there is no way of relating them to the payments Canada gets. The periods don't correspond.

What is clear is that Canada cannot get more ECA dollars than are needed to cover the purchasing country's deficit with us. If there's any balance left, it's left with the purchasing country. The U.K., which gets more than 80 per cent of the offshore allocations for Canada, ends up with a net balance which has been of the order of $50 millions a year in very round figures. Westminster says it is impossible to keep a strict bilateral balance with each country, and Ottawa accepts a balance of this size as quite reasonable.

CELLER'S COMBINE CHARGE

THE complaint from Representative Celler about supposed price-fixing by Canadian newsprint companies is a hardy perennial. Once in 1947 a congressional committee even issued subpoenas requiring the Canadian companies to defend themselves. It took five months of inter-governmental negotiation to get the subpoenas withdrawn. Congress presumably won't try that again, but the attacks go on.

The newsprint industry has steadily boosted production to meet U.S. demand, and since only two new newsprint machines have been installed since before the war (Powell River, BC, and Corner Brook, Nfld.) the increase has been achieved by technical ingenuity. Supplies are now easier for lack of sterling sales, but mills have to keep running fairly near capacity to break even.

Newsprint is sold by contract between mill and publisher, usually providing for price changes if other mills change their price. "Price leadership" is generally conceded to lie with Canadian International Paper and Abitibi.

BRITISH ELECTION

NO ENGLISH phrase describes what is going on in England so well as a headline in *L'Evenement Journal* of Quebec City. It said: *"Churchill u lance contre le socialisme."*

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

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COVER

IN LAURENCE STEINHARDT the United States has sent one of its top-flight diplomats to Ottawa. As an early supporter of Franklin Roosevelt, he was persuaded to enter the diplomatic service, and after serving in Sweden and Peru, was given the important post in Moscow. Shifted from there to Ankara in 1942, to successfully block Franz von Papen's intrigues, he was sent into Prague immediately after the German surrender. When the Communists took over in 1948, Steinhardt was moved to Ottawa, where he finds a gratifying opportunity for straightforward, constructive diplomacy. See Page 16.—*Copyright, Karsh.*

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Capital comment

Tax Division Still the Key

THE Minister of Justice told a London, Ont., audience the other day that of all the debatable fields of power upon which the National Government and the provinces differ from time to time, the one which it was most important to settle satisfactorily was the field of taxation.

He then tabulated the effects of failure to reach amicable agreement on this vital point. Until it is done, he contended, Canada would have no national social security program, and no national investment program. It would continue to be haunted by multiple taxation and overlapping administration in pensions administration. The responsibility for coping with unemployment relief would continue to be divided between three jurisdictions, national, provincial, municipal.

Adding these separate items together, Canada would continue to lack a coordinated program to grapple with unemployment if and when such a condition again threatened on a national and serious scale.

Premier Leslie Frost, at Niagara Falls, termed Garson's conclusions "nonsense", said the problem was simple, not complicated, urged immediate action by all governments, to attack specific and concrete problems.

Messrs. Garson and Frost are quite capable of threshing out this issue by themselves. But one basic factor should never be neglected in these debates.

Beliefs and Events

The Fathers of Confederation believed they were laying the large and costly services of government upon the central government. They endowed the provinces meanly, in keeping with the cost of discharging merely local responsibilities. Events turned out otherwise: the provinces were compelled to assume many of the great and growing burdens, but their revenue sources remained limited and relatively incapable of expansion. Some provinces with heavy burdens and narrow resources suffered most. Two or three provinces of exceptional wealth have been relatively comfortable. All have been at times in a strait-jacket of sorts.

The misfit has been so serious that some provincial leaders refuse to accept this version of history at all. Arguing back from their present heavy burdens and inadequate revenues, they contend that the constitutional arrangements about taxation made in 1867 must be re-interpreted in a radical way. This point has been strongly urged by Premier Duplessis, but not by him alone. Obviously, this argument runs, the men who drafted the constitution would not have given the provinces such responsibilities and powers without at the same time providing them with adequate revenue sources.

The BNA Act does, indeed, allocate to the provinces *exclusive* right to make laws in relation to: "Direct Taxation within the Province in order to the raising of a Revenue for Provincial Purposes." (92-2). This circumstance has led Premier Duplessis and others to contend, as a result, that the Dominion Government "invaded" the provinces' taxation preserves when they imposed direct taxes, such as personal and corporation income taxes, excess profits taxes, succession duties and estate taxes.

Provincial Logic

The assertion has been put forward from time to time that if only the National Government would stay out of the direct taxation field, the provinces could get along nicely. Also, some provincial champions who did not argue for *exclusive* provincial rights in direct taxation contended that the law and tradition and the logic of heavy provincial burdens gave the provinces a *priority* in direct taxation. You will find this vein of argument running through many recent submissions to National Conferences.

From the viewpoint of the two or three wealthiest provinces, this is an excellent solution, if it could be made to stick. But it is completely untenable and inacceptable from the viewpoint of the other provinces, and still more from the viewpoint of national welfare.

It is constitutionally untenable, because Sec. 91 gives the National Government "the exclusive legislative authority" over "The Raising of Money by any mode or system of Taxation" (91-3). Such a concession would be of little value to most of the provinces, who cannot raise enough by direct taxes to meet their needs. And for reason too elaborate to sum up here, it would make national fiscal policy in peacetime a nightmare and in war an impossibility. But some answer must be found.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 18 February 7, 1950

Fagin and the Witnesses

WE WERE never much convinced of the wisdom of that part of the Jewish community in the Province of Quebec which sought the banning of the film "Oliver Twist," and of the Quebec Board of Censors we expect no more wisdom than is usually expected of censors. Subsequent events have, however, made us fairly confident that the applicants for the ban committed a grave tactical error. If we added that the Board of Censors may have taken advantage of it we should perhaps be doing them no grave injustice; they were entitled to take advantage of it.

Ever since the Supreme Court held that certain Witnesses of Jehovah had not been properly convicted of sedition in the Quebec courts, we have been hearing loud complaints from elements in that Province that freedom of dissemination of ideas is not impartially distributed—that they are prevented by the Jews in their midst from seeing "Oliver Twist" whilst they are compelled to listen to the open-air oratory of the Witnesses and cannot prevent Witness literature from being pushed into their letter-boxes.

The parallel obviously limps very heavily. Few of the complainants have any real desire to see "Oliver Twist," and the desire of the owners of the film to exhibit it is entirely financial, while the anxiety of the Jewish community to suppress it is probably not very intense and certainly not entirely unanimous. The desire of the Witnesses to propagate their doctrine is on the other hand so intense that they are willing to go to jail and to endure assault and battery for it; and there is probably an almost equally intense desire on the part of a large fraction of the Quebec population that they should not be allowed to propagate it.

But on its purely technical side the parallel is not so bad. Nobody, we think, suggests that the late Charles Dickens wrote his novel for the purpose of discrediting Jews; nobody, we think, suggests that the producers of the film had any such purpose. The film does not, as a matter of fact, discredit Jews anything like so much as the famous Witnesses' pamphlet, "Quebec's Burning Hate," seeks to discredit the Roman Catholic Church in the Province of Quebec, the Quebec Government and other local institutions.

The thing which separates the two cases into two absolutely watertight compartments, so that there can be no possible relationship between them, is the generally admitted fact that the public exhibition of films is censorable, by an authorized Board of Censors whose actions are reviewable only by the Government, while the preaching of religious doctrines (or what are considered by their preachers to be religious doctrines) and the distribution of literature criticizing the actions of authorities are not subject to any restraints except those of the general law. Anybody who wants to circulate "Oliver Twist" as a pamphlet can do so in Quebec with perfect freedom, no matter what some Jews in Quebec may think about it. Anybody who wants to can circulate the Protocols of Zion; some people do. But anybody who tried to exhibit a film version of "Quebec's Burning Hate" in Quebec would never get as far as the Supreme Court—and quite rightly.

The "Canadian Emigrant"

READING an article on "The BBC in Canada" by John Polwarth in the BBC Year Book 1950, just to hand, we were brought up short by the statement: "In my morning mail" (that word will bring his British readers up short too; evidently Mr. Polwarth is getting himself Canadianized) "there is a letter from a Canadian emigrant who wants to know whether his radio will work in Edinburgh."

How many of our readers have ever thought that there was, or could be, such a thing as a "Canadian emigrant"? That people leave Canada we know; that they leave to better themselves we know; that an infinitesimal fraction of them may leave to better themselves in Edinburgh, improbable as it seems, we can nevertheless dimly envisage. But we never think of them as emigrants. An emigrant from one point of view is a person who is an immigrant from another point of view, and our point of view has always been that which made him an immigrant. We have developed a stereotype of him. He travels in the steerage; that there is now no steerage makes no difference. He is examined for trachoma. He goes west in immigrant trains. He takes up free land that nobody else wants; that there is now no free land makes no difference.

But if he moves to the United States or even to Edinburgh we do not think of him as an immigrant to the United States or Scotland and therefore an emigrant from Canada; not at all. He is then a Canadian who is being squeezed out by the encroaching flood of immigrants. He is a Person, with a fedora hat and three suitcases. His departure is something about which to wail and knock the breast. Emigrant nothing! Nobody emigrates from Canada, Mr. Polwarth, and don't you go telling the BBC any such tale. A few people move away, that is all. Most of them do it because they haven't really finished immigrating; they haven't settled in, like the Dutch family which went home to Holland the other day with a violently protesting small daughter who wanted to remain. They went because they were a matriarchal family and mother was lonely for her dykes. She wasn't a Canadian emigrant, good gracious no; she was an incomplete Canadian immigrant. We suspect your Edinburgh chap of being the same thing.

The Newfoundlanders

IT IS a remarkable thing that the new Province of Newfoundland, occupied by a population which has had no responsible democratic government for the past seventeen years, should be providing so good a delegation to the Dominion Parliament and at the same time to the recent Dominion-Provincial Conference. Some of the island Senators and M.P.'s are reported to have preserved a large measure of silence during the past session

TILTING IN NOT-SO-MERRIE ENGLAND

on account of a feeling that they had not yet much to contribute to the discussion of national affairs, but that was probably due more to the novelty of Newfoundland's relationship with the other nine Provinces than to the novelty, to Newfoundlanders, of the democratic process. Several of them have made important contributions to debate.

Mr. Smallwood, the Premier of Newfoundland, was a decidedly useful member of the Conference on methods for the amendment of the constitution by purely Canadian procedures, and during his visit on the mainland he also did a great deal to advance the interests and reputation of his Province by the speeches which he delivered to various organizations in Eastern Canada. He is a man who realizes very fully the vital importance of getting his Province understood and properly valued by his fellow-Canadians in the other Provinces. The consequences of eighty years of separation are not easily overcome, and since it was the destiny of Newfoundland to become ultimately (as it was the design of the Fathers of Confederation that it should become) a part of the Canadian nation, it is a pity that it did not do so earlier. But thanks to the efforts of Newfoundlanders like Mr. Smallwood it may not be long before the eighty-year-old gulf is completely bridged.

Meanwhile it is desirable that the visiting between the island and the mainland should not be wholly a one-way traffic. The more Canadians we can induce to visit the historic old ports and fishing villages and the newer industrial towns of Newfoundland the better it will be for the relationship; and it is fortunate that quite a group of our best painters have already sought out this new Canadian territory and recorded its scenery for our appreciation.

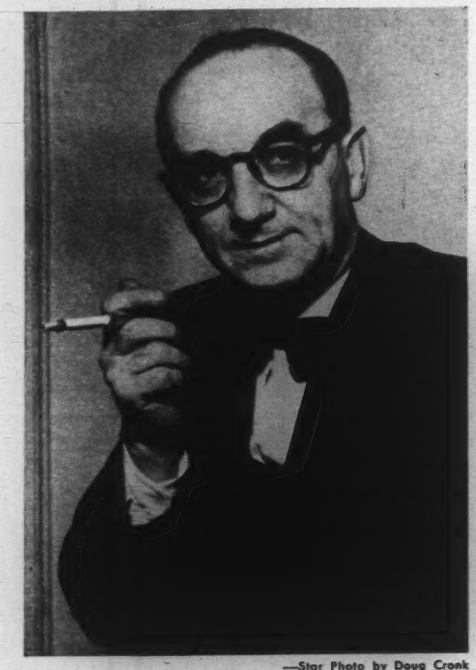
Late Sir J. A. Chisholm

THE death of Sir Joseph Andrew Chisholm removes not only one of the few surviving close associates of Sir Robert Borden, but one who has for half a century been a commanding figure in the legal, social and cultural life of the Maritimes. The late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia had been a member of that court for thirty-four years, and a prominent member of the legal profession in Halifax for over sixty years. The clarity of thought which gave distinction to his judicial pronouncements was in large degree the product of an exceptional literary taste, and he possessed a range of scholarship which is unfortunately becoming rarer with every succeeding year of this age of narrow specialization and exclusive interests. He was a typical great man of the nineteenth century, with its appropriate air of spacious leisure and gracious courtesy. Canada, in the words of Rt. Hon. J. L. Ilsley, has lost one of its great jurists and gentlemen.

Without Due Process of Law

THE premises of the United Jewish People's Order in Montreal have been closed by Premier Duplessis under the provisions of the Padlock Law of the Province of Quebec, which gives him the right to close them if he believes them to have been used for the propagation of Communism. We assume therefore that he does believe them to have been so used.

We have not, and nobody has, and nobody has any right to have, the slightest idea on what grounds Mr. Duplessis believes them to have been so used. Mr. Duplessis is not responsible to anybody for this belief. He does not have to produce any evidence, either before a court or before the Legislature or before the bar of public opinion. He is the absolute master of every piece of property in the Province of Quebec, so far as the provisions of this law extend. He could close the Palace of the Anglican Archbishop of Quebec, or the Anglican Cathedral for that matter, and nobody could say him nay. He is policeman, prosecutor, judge, sheriff and hangman. The Padlock Law makes him so.



—Star Photo by Doug Cronk

NEWEST PREMIER: *Smallwood of the Island.*

The Quebec Legislature, which makes laws regarding property and civil rights, enacted the Padlock Law. There is no Bill of Rights in Canada to require that a Canadian citizen shall not be deprived of his property without due process of law; so the Quebec Legislature can enact the Padlock Law, and give Mr. Duplessis the right to deprive the UJPO of the use of its property for one year without any process of law at all.

We have not the slightest idea whether the property of the UJPO has been used for the propagation of Communism or not. We have seen no evidence one way or the other, and neither we nor any citizens of the Province of Quebec have any right to ask for the production of any. We think it quite possible that the premises may have been used to sell tickets for a meeting to be addressed by Father Duffy. We think it quite possible that Mr. Duplessis may believe that selling tickets for a Duffy meeting is propagating Communism. But selling tickets for a Duffy meeting is not an offence against the criminal law, which is Dominion law. The UJPO has not been proved guilty of any offence against the criminal law. For that matter, propagating Communism is not an offence against the criminal law; so that even if Mr. Duplessis believes the UJPO to have propagated Communism he still does not believe them to be guilty of any criminal offence. He is depriving them of their property by his own absolute power, conferred upon him by the Quebec Legislature. They are of course a minority, and pretty helpless; but there was a time when Quebec was supposed to be solicitous about the rights of minorities.

The South Saskatchewan

THE BEAUTIFUL THE BEAUTIFUL RIVER *sang my childhood's hymn*
then muted down deep under memory
until a bright empty morning on the plains.
In vacant light the table land stretched bare
oh flat and high and bare under bare sky
horizon's edge to edge only level land.
Then, we saw, with disbelief, the plain was split
a mighty fissure, gouged and rent.
The road tipped, dipped, twisted into the gash
plunged through strange sculpture of grassed cliffs
down into greened ravines
pleasant brush and blessing small-leafed trees.
Then, we came to the river.
Steady, broad, pushing through the world's crust
with its certain flow
tying white far mountains through brown plains
to white far ocean —
sudden from silt of memory climbed the chorus
shouted with joy the beautiful the beautiful river!

ANNE MARRIOTT

The American Stage

THE SEASON 1948-49 was artistically a good one in the American theatre. Of the Burns Mantle "Ten Best Plays" now edited by John Chapman (Dodd Mead, $4.75), five are serious, intelligent and important, and three of these are American. This is far better than 1947-48, which produced of durable matter only "Streetcar" and the English "Winslow Boy"—for we cannot admit "Mr. Roberts" to any degree of permanency. Before 1939 five-big-play years were not uncommon; perhaps we are getting back to peace-time conditions.

Maxwell Anderson has had the Pulitzer Prize only once against three times each for Sherwood and O'Neill. He has had the Drama Critics' Award twice, but the last was in '36-'37. All the same we incline to place him and O'Neill together as the foremost American playwrights in the judgment of the outside world, and Anderson is still writing and still improving. "Anne of the Thousand Days" in this volume reads magnificently and may easily be his finest work. "Death of a Salesman" by Arthur Miller has already been reviewed in these columns and won both awards last year; it is unquestionably a work of lasting value. "Life With Mother" was overshadowed by its predecessor (longest run in Broadway history) "Life With Father," and had only moderate success, but it is a beautiful study of pleasant family life. The two foreign plays are "The Madwoman of Chaillot" and "Edward, My Son," the latter also reviewed in a recent issue.

Two of the remaining five plays have already been seen in Canada and did not seem likely to establish themselves in history; these are "Light Up the Sky" and "Goodbye My Fancy." A third is the very brilliant piece of melodramatic reporting, "Detective Story," by Sidney Kingsley (an old award winner with "Men in White" and "The Patriots") and Madge Evans. The others—well, there had to be ten. One of them seems to have been made a success by the acting of our old friend José Ferrer.

The thesis that the theatre is being strangled by excessive production costs, which is strongly supported by Mr. Chapman and many other students of the times, is worked out in a review of the past fifty years by Ward Morehouse entitled "Matinee Tomorrow" (McGraw Hill of Canada, $6.50, and they must take responsibility for omission of the accent). Mr. Morehouse has been a New York first-nighter since the early 'twenties and a theatre-

goer since "Ben Hur," and his book will help young critics whose files do not go that far back. Sarah Truax's memories in "A Woman of Parts" (Longmans Green, $4.25) are those of a very competent and intelligent actress who spent most of her career in stock and never quite managed to star in New York.

Upside Down Art

THE news that an "abstract" painting in the Leeds Art Gallery has been hung upside down surprises us only by the implication that it must have an up side and a down side. We had supposed that these abstract paintings were completely non-representational, having no correspondence with anything on, over or beneath the earth. But in that event it should make no difference what side up they are hung. If they have a right and a wrong way up, it follows that they must at least have something to do with the force of gravity. It seems that an abstract painting on the subject of Newton and the apple might contain no Newton, no apple tree, no apple and no earth, but might still be a representation of the force which drew the apple and the earth together. Anyhow it is nice to know.

Discrimination Problem

THE Ontario Cabinet was called upon the other day by a very large and influential delegation which asked it to enact legislation "to deal with the problem of discrimination as it affects people in employment, in public places, in housing and ownership of property." The discrimination which was in the mind of the delegation was, of course, of the sort which prevents members of certain races or religions from obtaining certain types of employment quite irrespective of their abilities or qualifications,—which prevents them from obtaining service in public restaurants,—which allows a servitude to be placed upon real estate such that it can never pass into the possession or occupation of certain classes of owners or tenants. The delegation was politely but apparently not over-sympathetically received, a circumstance which may have been partly due to the fact that the organizations represented included some which are already committed to the advocacy of another political party than that which at present has a majority in the Queen's Park chamber.

It would, we think, be a serious mistake on the part of Mr. Frost and his colleagues to allow this circumstance to weigh for much in their decisions about the policy advocated by the delegation. Governments are not put in power nor ousted by such bodies as the TLC or CCL provincial organizations. They are put in power and ousted by the feelings of the great number of voters who sit rather loose to all political doctrines, but who can every now and then be strongly moved by examples of what they feel to be injustice or cruelty or neglect. That great body of voters is at the moment considerably impressed by the world-wide campaign against these discriminatory practices, and by the available evidence that Canada is not as free from them as a leading progressive nation ought to be. The National Council of Women, the Canadian Federation of Catholic College Students, the Council for Social Services of the Church of England, the Canadian Education Association, the Newman Clubs, the Home and School Associations—these are not partisan bodies in any way, and they represent a large and highly diversified section of public opinion.

That the devising of legislation to mitigate—no legislation will completely suppress—racial and religious discrimination is a difficult matter everybody will admit. That is no reason why it should not be attempted, and a courageous attempt is all the Ontario Legislature is asked for. Nor is it asked to indulge in any particularly experimental law-making. Many States of the American Union —where consciousness of the gravity of the problem is greater than in Canada—are operating laws which, if we may judge from comments which appear in leading American journals, are working quite well and causing no hardship. We hope that Mr. Frost will find time to acquaint himself with some of this legislation.

Defending Our Dollar

THE accession of Mr. James Muir, of the Royal Bank, to the list of those who are advocating the abandonment of exchange controls is so important that the precise nature of his proposals, and the places in them upon which his accent falls, need to be carefully considered by every Canadian who wishes to hold an intelligent opinion on the subject of the Canadian currency and its external relations.

In the first place it is essential to remember that Mr. Muir advocates the abandonment of fixed exchange parities only as a temporary measure and as a means of finding out where these parities should be located when they are eventually refixed. He does not advocate a permanently unattached currency. The idea is that if it were allowed a period of complete freedom to locate itself wherever the market might determine, the Canadian dollar could then be pegged at a fixed exchange parity where it could be maintained not by controls but by "adjustment of prices and national income." The idea is perfectly sound if it is politically feasible.

If the Canadian people, as a political entity, had any sense of moral obligation (as they would have had a generation ago) to maintain their newly established exchange rate at the cost of an adjustment of prices and national income, we should be inclined to welcome Mr. Muir's suggestion. Unfortunately we can see very little evidence that such is the case. Public opinion today is unprepared to face any downward adjustment of prices and any contraction of national income, in spite of the fact that in many countries the cost of production of many articles exceeds the price at which the produced article can be sold on the world market, with the result that the exchange rate has to be lowered from time to time in order to make export possible.

The idea that a debt contracted in Canadian dollars ought to be discharged in Canadian dollars of the same value as measured in gold or even in external (international) purchasing power has completely disappeared since the last noble but ill-starred effort of Great Britain to re-establish that doctrine after the first world war. Where there is no great sense of obligation about the value of the national currency there will be no disposition to make sacrifices to maintain it. In those circumstances the restraints imposed by the control system upon the purchases of foreign goods are probably the best means of compelling at least a moderate measure of sacrifice without the voters being too strongly aware that they are making a sacrifice.

It's Hell in Norway

"Hell, Norway — (AP) — The temperature dropped to 40 degrees below zero here yesterday."—News item.

"Ontario's exceptionally mild winter is due to Soviet atomic activity, says prominent authority."
—News item.

JACK FROST *has forgot where Ontarians dwell —*
He's packed his belongings and gone all to Hell;
While people in Norway grow number and number,
Ontario basks in a wintertime summer.
While Hell is as cold as an Eskimo's tomb
And plants in Ontario foolishly bloom,
We're told our abnormal climatic condition
Is due to the Soviet's fooling with fission.
Admitting Ontario's winter is grand,
There's one thing, however, I don't understand:
When Norway's so close to the land run by Joe,
Then why in Hell is it forty below?

J. E. P.

passing show

IN ENGLAND "walking out" is supposed to be a sign of love. In the United Nations it is a sign of hate.

An aged Alberta farmer who was lost in 40-below weather on the prairie kept himself alive by drinking a few tots of rum from a bottle he was carrying home. The law requires that he be sent to jail for drinking in a public place, but if he had not drunk it he would have been breaking the law by committing suicide anyhow.

The author of "1984" is dead, and judging from "1984" he can have had no particular regret about not living until that year.

Decision that Mr. Hiss is a perjurer does not seem to make Mr. Chambers an angel.

Canada supplies the newsprint for three out of every five newspaper pages printed in the whole world. In fact if it weren't for Canada there would hardly be room in the newspapers for anything but the comic strips.

How did Old Man Winter get the idea that "Go West, young man" was intended for him?

Golf in the dark, with luminous balls, is the latest craze in England. Civil servants like it because it is so much like long-term government planning.

Manchester, England, has had a housing plebiscite in which less than 6 per cent of the electors voted. The other 94 per cent may think they are living in a democracy, but they aren't, and it's their own fault.

We have a funny feeling that if a capitalist regime were to seize power in Russia the United Nations would somehow manage to seat its representative about ten minutes after he was named in Moscow.

We asked our Chinese laundryman whether Canada ought to continue to recognize the government of Chiang Kai-shek. He replied: "No tickee, no washee!"

Expected rise in the price of beer will be very gratifying to total abstainers, who will be saving more money than ever.

The real issue in the British elections seems to be whether it is more fun striking against private ownership or against national ownership.

Even Mr. Drew's silences are amiable these days.

Lucy says that the youngsters who come in to see the television set are getting more interested in what's in the icebox than what's on the screen.

CANADA'S BLACK RECORD: DEATH ON THE HIGHWAY

by Henry Janes

A PAGE ONE story is now reaching the American public. Important to the 53 million drivers and all who use American streets and highways, it shows that the United States has won another victory in traffic safety.

Last year 31,500 people—a frightful toll—were killed in street and highway accidents in the States. But despite another large increase in traffic, death losses were about 1½ per cent lower than in 1948 and about 25 per cent lower than in 1941, when 40,000 lives were lost.

Reading about the appalling U.S. traffic toll, Canadians are likely to say, "Isn't that terrible!" and dismiss the subject with the notion that our streets and highways are much safer. Unfortunately, the fact is that Canada is not keeping up with the States in traffic safety; our death and injury toll is still mounting.

On a death rate mileage basis, driving here is more dangerous than in the States. We are averaging 10 deaths per 100 million miles of travel, compared to 7.5 in the States. Unlike the States, we have no national traffic safety research or prevention program. Against an increase of approximately 10,000,000 vehicles since 1941, the U.S. death losses have been cut approximately 25 per cent. With an increase since 1941 of approximately 600,000 motor vehicles, our death losses are up about 15 per cent.

Attracting little concern as a national problem, Canada's traffic accident toll has been going up in leaps and bounds since the early 20's, except for two periods of reduced travel, the depression and the war years.

Back 20 years ago, our traffic toll was taking an average of 100 lives a month, with about 20 persons injured for every one killed. It hit a peak in 1941 with 1,852 deaths, dropped to 1,374 deaths in 1944 due to wartime restrictions on travel, and has been soaring ever since.

The Canadian traffic toll had a new high in 1949, with over 2,100 killed and some 45,000 persons suffering non-fatal injuries. That will bring our traffic toll, since 1931, up to nearly 30,000 deaths and over a million non-fatal injuries.

There's a grim outlook ahead for this year—a person killed about every four hours and a person injured every 12 minutes. Our economic losses for vehicle and property damage will probably amount to $40 million.

The total of 2,100 killed in traffic accidents in Canada last year is an estimate based on figures available for four provinces and fatality reports in newspapers. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures for 1949 fatalities will not be published until 1951, too late to be of news interest. Meanwhile, our American neighbors, thanks to fast work by the National Safety Council, are already issuing preliminary figures on their 1949 traffic toll and have launched their 1950 safety programs.

Some of the provinces and a number of communities are making progress in traffic safety. But big handicaps are the lack of research statistics and accident prevention efforts on a national scale and the lack of public awareness of the problem.

Single disasters taking a few lives have produced Royal Commissions. A handful of murders or sex crimes result in wide public concern, heavy court or legal costs and corrective proposals. But the traffic toll with its day-to-day tragedies has never stirred up one serious study or national inquiry.

—Globe and Mail

DRIVING *is more dangerous in Canada than in the United States. On a death per mile driven basis, our fatality rate is higher than the American.*

Public safety on streets and highways is being tackled in the States as a national problem. Immediately after the war, when gasoline and travel restrictions were lifted, traffic accidents began to soar. The National Safety Council, the American Automotive Association, and other organizations asked Mr. Truman to call The President's Highway Safety Conference. That was in June, 1946, when the traffic toll was on the way up.

In reporting on the nation-wide, round-the-clock safety program Mr. Truman said:

"If nothing had been done to improve safety conditions on the highways, and the death rate had remained the same as it was in 1946, we would have had nearly 25 per cent more deaths and accidents in 1948 than actually occurred.

"We have saved, through our safety programs, almost 11,000 lives and prevented injury to nearly 400,000 persons.

"The problem of safety becomes more serious as the volume of traffic increases. There is every indication that we will have more miles of travel and resulting casualties on the road this year than we have ever had. The program of highway safety must be expanded and intensified."

Ray of Hope

There are some bright spots, however, in the Canadian traffic safety picture. In Canada, as in the States, where planned safety programs are operating, the accident fatalities have dropped.

British Columbia will probably show fewer lives lost in 1949. It has the most thorough testing, both of drivers and vehicles, of any Canadian province. New drivers must pass written examinations as well as road tests. In Vancouver an excellent vehicle testing system is operating, and inspection tests of both over-aged drivers and old vehicles is required in the whole province. Concentration of about 80 per cent of the B.C. traffic in the three coastal cities, heavy tourist travel, and mountain roads, add to the accident hazards there. But B.C.'s licensing system is considered advanced even by U.S. experts, and the whole province is making progress in accident prevention.

Ontario, with approximately 45 per cent of Canada's motor vehicle registrations, had a photo-finish race to keep 1949 losses down to the 1941 peak of 801 deaths. Technically this is a victory on the safety front, for compared with 1941, Ontario now has some 250,000 more drivers, 200,000 more vehicles, and there was about 2½ billion miles more travelling done in the province than in 1941. Ontario's mileage death rate will probably be at a new record low, about one-third down from 1941.

—Globe and Mail

IF YOU DRINK: *don't drive.*

The Ontario safety program, launched by the Department of Highways in 1946, is now a large scale, intensive effort supported by the press, radio stations, the police, schools and organizations such as the Ontario Safety League. Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Kitchener and a number of other Ontario cities have municipal campaigns which are unquestionably saving lives and injuries. In the Toronto area, which has the heaviest traffic in Canada, the death toll was 122 in 1941 and 59 last year.

Montreal is also showing progress on the safety front. In the first ten months, death losses were 58 compared with 85 in 1948. But Quebec as a whole stands out again for dangerous traffic and another increase in insurance rates is likely there. In 1948 with about 16 per cent of the total licensed vehicles in Canada, Quebec had 29 per cent of our total traffic deaths. Traffic deaths in Montreal alone used to average around 100 a year. In 1941, the peak accident year, 163 people were killed in Montreal, more than in all British Columbia.

There has been no change in Saskatchewan. Manitoba, Alberta and the Maritimes show an increase.

Provincial-Federal lines stand between Canada and a national safety movement patterned on the successful American formula of public education, backed by law enforcement and safety engineering.

Traffic safety is seldom discussed at Ottawa. There is no national research. Our only source for figures, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, publishes 15 to 20 months too late for news value. In the States, thousands of organizations back their safety movement. Traffic safety is used as a public relations theme by hundreds of businesses related to motor vehicle traffic.

How to reduce traffic accidents is no longer a mystery. The problem is to get what is known used. In Canada in 1950, if we could duplicate the American safety program on national, provincial and community levels, it is likely that we could save 400 lives and avoid 10,000 personal injuries.

HENRY JANES *has studied traffic safety problems for twelve years.*

Knowledge Will Be Their Guide

Supreme Court of Canada to Gain By Appointment of Two Eminent Jurists from Quebec and Ontario

by Fred Kaufman and Gordon McCaffrey

THE JUDGE, said Plato, should not be young; he should have learned to know evil, not from his own soul, but from late and long observation of the nature of evil in others: knowledge should be his guide, not personal experience.

In elevating Mr. Justice Gerald Fauteux, of Quebec's Superior Court, to the bench of the Supreme Court of Canada, the Federal Justice Department did not follow the Greek philosopher's advice to the letter. For Joseph Honore Gerald Fauteux, prominent French Canadian, is but 49 years old —four years younger than the Hon.

—Blank & Stoller

MR. JUSTICE GERALD FAUTEUX

Robert Taschereau, hitherto the youngest jurist on the country's highest tribunal.

In all other respects, however, the new judge fills the "requirements" as set forth by Plato. As Crown Prosecutor and, later, as a judge, he knows evil from observing others. A former Dean of McGill Faculty of Law, he has been guided by knowledge.

A native of St. Hyacinthe, Que., Mr. Justice Fauteux, father of five, comes from a distinguished family. His grandfather, the late Hon. Honore Mercier, was Premier of Quebec. So was one of his uncles, the late Sir Lomer Gouin. Educated at Quebec Seminary and St. Mary's College, Fauteux soon became a *licensie en droit* of the University of Montreal. He was admitted to the Bar in 1924. Five years later he was a crown prosecutor, a year after that a King's Counsel.

As a lawyer and judge, he prefers civil cases. Nevertheless, he has handled a good many criminal cases in both capacities. He still remembers his first major assignment: to defend a man who had already confessed his guilt in a double slaying. Appointed by the court to act as joint defence counsel, the young lawyer (he was then only 28) and his associate pulled legal punches worthy of their elders.

The accused, a former Montreal policeman, had spent a great deal of time in Quebec's Eastern Townships. Off the lawyers went, at their own expense, to speak to some of his former friends. When they returned they were convinced that the man was insane.

Meanwhile a booklet had appeared on news-stands, giving the facts of the case, as derived from the preliminary hearing. Since the case was *sub judice*, this amounted to contempt of court. It was also obviously harmful to the accused. By a neat legal trick, however, the two lawyers made the pamphlet come to their aid.

First, they appeared before a Superior Court judge and explained that they wished to sue the publisher for damages. But, they contended, since their client was mentally unfit to give the necessary notice to start the action, they should be permitted to do so.

The judge, after studying the evidence concerning the accused's mental state, granted the application. Then they inscribed the action and, in due course, they were awarded enough in damages to finance the legal fight. That autumn, when the case came before the jury in the Court of King's Bench, the lawyers' case was simple. They pleaded insanity and, to back up their plea, they produced the ruling given by the Superior Court judge. The jury found the accused insane.

At the time of his appointment to the Quebec bench, one lawyer said: "Some lawyers only make dignified judges after serving on the bench for varying periods. A few never quite achieve this state. But Fauteux brought dignity with him when he climbed the steps to the bench for the first time."

—Malak

NEW STATUS: *Final appeals are now made to Supreme Court in Ottawa.*

"MY antecedents," concedes Mr. Justice Cartwright, "doomed me to a legal career." Reticent about himself and his accomplishments, John Robert Cartwright, who becomes one of Canada's youngest justices in the final court of appeal, is proud of his family and its legal traditions.

"I really always expected to practise law. My father, grandfather and great grandfather were lawyers. My father always hoped I would be, too." The son has more than fulfilled their grandest expectations.

Since he was called to the bar in 1925, he has been going about his legal work, and little else, smoothly and quietly. A reporter, who has known him for 25 years, says: "When Cartwright appeared as counsel in the police courts, he had the air of an archbishop visiting a mission church."

He added: "He's a man of charming personality, extreme modesty and humility, rare intellectual honesty.

"The press always had a great deal of respect for him. While listening to him sum up a case in rich, flowing language, you seemed to settle back under an ether of persuasion.

"Flamboyant lawyers, who concentrated on the emotions and soft-pedalled the facts or the law, often won a case before a jury, but Cartwright without exception was able to get the judgment reversed in court of appeal."

Colleagues know him for his thorough and comprehensive presentation, his outstanding resourcefulness in argument, his capacity to recognize the pith and substance, and his refusal to be moved by juridical niceties.

His freedom from dogmatism and prejudice, which contributes so greatly to objective determination, has permitted him to display the virtues of justice and common sense, unfailing courtesy and patience.

A life-long friend says: "He has always maintained the beauty, the dignity, and the excellence of those things by which, and by which alone, rightly one may be called a gentleman."

—Globe and Mail

MR. JUSTICE JOHN CARTWRIGHT

Mr. Justice MacKay of the Ontario Supreme Court, who first met Cartwright overseas in 1915, reminded us that "those who know nothing of the generous ardor of conflict in its soul-searching experience altogether may fail to realize that noble virtues, unfaltering faith, immeasurable courage, and dogged determination are born and bred in the fiery crucible of the sword's bitter arbitrament." Cartwright grew to man's stature during four years of war.

For Mr. Justice MacKay, Cartwright's career has been characterized by great courage and perseverance, an abhorrence of artificiality and sophistry, modesty amid his triumphs and talents, humility in the presence of those of lesser endowment.

In selecting a prosecutor for the espionage trials, the Deputy Minister of the Department of Justice wanted an outstanding lawyer of absolute impartiality. His choice of Cartwright was a surprise to nobody. He had been elected, without the customary solicitation by his partners, to the board of directors of the Law Society of Upper Canada the first time he appeared on the ballot. He was well and favorably known in the profession and was respected by the bench.

Cartwright will be in his element. A quiet, restrained man who has always retired from the pushing and scrambling of the world around him, he will be in complete harmony with his new environment.

In Ottawa, where he will take up residence with his wife, he will have more time for his favorite reading—poetry and the English classics—than he did while he was practising in Toronto. And his judgments will be rendered in the same beautiful language and marked by the same precise logic that made him one of Canada's most outstanding lawyers.

■ Under its new status, the Supreme Court is hearing its first case which is testing the validity of federal rental controls. Mr. Justice Cartwright was disqualified from this case because of previous litigation on the subject in Ontario.

Nova Scotia: No Longer Color-Blind

Full-scale Program Of Adult Education Launched For the "Forgotten 3 Per Cent"

by Marjorie Major

A LITTLE old lady, well past her 70th birthday, stepped briskly into the room. She had her Old Age Pension form with her. At the bottom was her signature, written in the carefully formed letters of a third-grader.

"Well now," exclaimed Rev. W. P. Oliver, smiling at her, "I see you've signed it yourself. Fine! Now you won't have to use an X any more."

The old woman's black eyes sparkled with pleasure that Mr. Oliver, himself a college graduate, should have noticed her small accomplishment. You see, both of them are colored.

The incident highlights two important facts. First, it shows what is being done in Nova Scotia, to help the colored people by means of education. Secondly, it was one more proof to Mr. Oliver himself that he is right in believing the major portion of colored people in Nova Scotia (3 per cent of the province's population) are bent on self-improvement.

There are approximately 28,000 negroes in Canada and over half of them are in Nova Scotia. They are scattered throughout the province in settlements of 12 to 100 families in isolated rural areas, and in larger settlements on the fringes of practically every major town. Their standard of living is almost uniformly low and their retrogression is so pronounced in some of the smaller, more isolated settlements that their plight is nearly hopeless. Even in larger settlements the negro child who goes beyond Grades 5 to 6 is an exception; the high school or college student is rarer still.

"The handling of her negro problem is a challenge to Canada's democratic way of life", insists Guy Henson, director of the Adult Division of the Department of Education in Nova Scotia. "The need for advancement is very great, but these folk need support and encouragement from all people of good will. They can do little to better themselves without it. We and our forebears are responsible for present conditions."

The responsibility of our forebears lay in the introduction of negroes into Nova Scotia, as slaves and ex-slaves. Slavery was never legally recognized in the province (nor has there ever been any legal color bar set up here). Nevertheless, slavery was not uncommon from the middle of the eighteenth century, although from 1775 on public opinion was hardening against it.

Then the War of 1812 added considerable numbers to our colored population. As refugees or captives they came in hundreds on British ships from American plantations.

Land Without Promise

Unfortunately, they had come to Nova Scotia at a bad time. At the close of the War of 1812 there began a period of great extremes in wealth and poverty, foreshadowing a period of depression. The year 1816 was "the year without a summer", followed by heavy government relief measures.

Self-help among the colored people was limited to poorly paid common labor jobs. The fortunate few, whose grants of land held agricultural possibilities, were handicapped by lack of experience and unfamiliarity with climate and soil conditions. This factor, with alternate periods of work and unemployment as the demand in labor markets rose or fell, gave them little chance to develop habits of consistent industry and ambition. Their one bright hope was their church, to which they turned for comfort and self-expression and they still do so today. (The majority of the immigrants were Baptists and even today there are 28 Baptist churches whose congregations are made up of colored people.)

Since the 1800's the problem has broadened, but it has not changed materially. A few isolated groups have slipped backward into appalling conditions; many more have merely stagnated. Some individuals, particularly young people, have escaped their environment to try their luck in other sections of Canada, or the United States. Mostly unskilled, they have gone unprepared to be anything but economic-social problems elsewhere.

But a few colored people, like Rev. W. P. Oliver, Chairman of the Nova Scotia Association for the Advancement of the Colored People (incorporated by Act of Government), have achieved positions of trust and responsibility. These are keenly conscious of the implications of the traditions of subservience and paternalism. They are also the ones best equipped to give leadership to their people. But they need support and cooperation.

In NS the response has been the wholehearted cooperation of the Department of Education (Adult Division). Other government departments, such as Lands and Forests, and Agriculture, are assisting and for the first time in their heartbreaking history, the negroes of Nova Scotia are beginning to see a future in which they may plan intelligently and work constructively as responsible citizens.

For in less than four years, the yeast of education has already begun to work. Between 50 and 60 men and women of the 600 people in Upper Hammond's Plains, 18 miles from Halifax, attended the first meeting in 1946 to organize adult education.

—J. W. McKinley

COOPERATION *in own factory is aim of pupils of Melvin Doucette.*

Of the 12 groups already organized, the one in Weymouth Falls, Digby County, is perhaps the most advanced. There are classes in elementary subjects, carpentry, home nursing, nutrition, sewing and other group activities. They even possess a small library. The colored people have pioneered in planting and cultivating high bush blueberries in Preston North, 12 miles outside Dartmouth in Halifax County. They are learning forest conservation as well as lumbering techniques in other sections, with government assistance in supervision, special operations and marketing. The response from the colored people has been enthusiastic but every advance opens up new problems for the public.

In the words of Mr. Oliver: "I am convinced the basic problem is economic. Its remedy requires a program of training and education, suited to the needs of the people. At present 75 per cent of negro school children live in rural communities with an earning power too meagre to take advantage of existing educational facilities. But training must be followed by job opportunities. That implies employment policies involving discrimination only on the basis of intelligence, ability and training."

MARJORIE MAJOR is a Maritimes writer and radio commentator.

—J. W. McKinley

ECONOMY *is keynote of home management as taught by Mrs. Jessie Cromwell of Weymouth Falls, NS. She demonstrates clothes-remaking to pupils (2 over 60).*

—C

EDUCATION *is basic need of Nova Scotia's colored folk. Mrs. P. L. Caldwell of Maroon Hill began seven years ago with one pupil now has seven-grade school.*

SATURDAY NIGHT

Portfolio

interpreting Canada and the World to Canadians

national round-up

Saskatchewan:

TAKING OVER

AT THE NEXT session of the Saskatchewan legislature, which starts February 16, legislation concerning rent control will be introduced.

Although this legislation is not yet in its final form, and must be discussed by the CCF caucus before the session, some points have leaked out.

It is believed that if the landlord and tenant can work out a satisfactory lease between them, the Province will go ahead and let them. All leases will be filed with the Provincial mediation board (which is already active in the field of commercial rents), so that the Government, through this board can keep an eye on all leases.

The Government hopes that up to 50 per cent of all rental leases will be settled between landlord and tenant voluntarily. Presumably, where a satisfactory settlement cannot be reached, the case will go to the mediation board which will set the rent. It is expected that rents will be frozen in the province as of March 31, last day of federal control, and the mediation board given power to lower or raise rents as it sees fit.

Houses built after March 31 are not likely to come under any rent restrictions.

■ The four Campbell brothers of Avonlea, Sask., are slightly snowed under with automobiles.

The famous Saskatchewan curling foursome—Garnet, Lloyd, Glen and Gordon—won the Saskatoon bonspiel last November and walked off with the four cars which were top prizes. This month they repeated the performance at Rosetown, Sask., coming through the entire spiel undefeated, and again winning themselves an automobile apiece.

■ The CCF MP for Moose Jaw, Ross Thatcher, is determined to abolish capital punishment, which he describes as "outdated, outmoded, inhuman, un-Christian and completely revolting." He told a Moose Jaw meeting he would introduce a private bill at the next session of parliament.

Life imprisonment, he said could accomplish everything that society tried to attain by capital punishment. It punished effectively, was a deterrent to murder, removed the criminal from society and allowed for possible reformation of the individual.

Alberta:

BLACK GOLD

THE 600 million barrel oilfield at Redwater, discovered in September 1948, has proved to be fantastically rich from the Alberta Government's viewpoint.

So far, the Government has sold leases, on a "cash bonus" basis, on 7,028 acres of Crown lands within the Redwater area. These sales have brought the Government no less than $19,008,055, and there are still several thousand acres of Crown lands within the proven or semi-proven area to be sold. Another auction is planned during February.

Ultimately, experts estimate that proceeds of these sales may reach $35 million, (above the amount which the Government will earn in royalties on recovered oil). How much it will get from this source is uncertain, though some estimates put the Government's share as high as $100 million—spread, of course, over a long period.

Redwater now boasts 223 producing oil-wells and three gas-wells on Crown lands, all of them subject to production royalties payable to the provincial government.

—CP

DELEGATION HEAD: *Raymond Eudes, MP for Montreal-Hochelaga, who was chosen head of the Canadian delegation to the 10th session of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. Canada is one of 18 nations elected by the General Assembly of the UN to the Council.*

—CP

ZIONISTS ELECT CO-PRESIDENTS: *Samuel E. Schwisberg of Montreal and E. E. Gelber of Toronto became the first co-presidents in the history of the Zionist Organization of Canada at the annual convention in Montreal. Above, left to right, Mr. Schwisberg, Finance Minister Abbott, guest of honor at the convention, and Mr. Gelber look over the new list of officers of the Zionists.*

LAZARUS

TWO MONTHS ago, Roy Witty, a Claresholm, Alberta, power lineman, suffered a 22,000-volt shock from a line on which he was working. To date, he has been given 37 blood transfusions and has undergone five skin-grafting operations at Calgary's Holy Cross hospital, and is expected to recover completely within a few more weeks.

Witty actually survived two jolts from the power-line within 15 seconds while on a job at Rockyford, Alberta, in November. His back and shoulders were badly burned and by the time he reached hospital he had lost serious amounts of blood plasma through the raw surfaces of the burns.

To complicate matters, his blood is of the rare Rh negative group, and before transfusions could be started the Calgary Red Cross blood donors' clinic had to screen more than 800 donations in order to obtain the right type.

British Columbia:

BRONCO BUCK

RODEO Producer Herman Linder, once champ cowboy at Calgary's famous stampede, can't understand why Vancouver's SPCA charged him with being cruel to a horse, soaked him $100 in Police Court. That was last summer. All Linder had done, he and his friends will tell you, was let his boys buck horses at a rodeo. What constitutes cruelty? Goading the horse to make it buck, said the prosecutor. Exhibit A was a tough horse named Rimrock whose hide was cut. Spurs did it, said the SPCA. Linder denied it. He said another horse sunk its teeth into Rimrock.

This week, Linder appealed the conviction before Judge Lennox. Rimrock was brought up from his Washington pasture, kept boxed safely in a stall-like truck on the court grounds. Eventually, Judge Lennox went out to look at the animal, kept a safe distance.

But to Linder, the biggest point is: what's the matter with BC? Cities and towns everywhere on the continent have their rodeos, and don't kick. Linder, gentle in a drawingroom, hard-riding on a horse, just about saddled himself in the witness box as he tried to show that Rimrock wasn't hurt. As far as Linder is concerned, it's tougher on the cowboys than on the horses.

ICE AGE

VANCOUVER has stopped talking about its Evergreen Playground. The old-timers had never seen anything like it: nearly four weeks of real winter weather, temperature down to zero once, down to 6 above a week later; separate falls of snow up to six inches at a time which snarled transportation in the city and outside. On Jan. 25 the city was without rail transportation to the east for six days because of heavy slides in the Fraser Valley canyon where both the CNR and CPR hang by their teeth along sheer drops. On Jan. 24, the last of 300 weary travelers reached Vancouver by air from Penticton after being stalled on trains for five days. A CNR passenger train which left Jan. 19 got as far as Hope, got stuck, couldn't move either way, got back to Vancouver Jan. 25. The railways couldn't get thousands of animals past Kamloops and a meat shortage threatened.

It's been standard practice for Vancouver editors to run wintertime snow pictures from the east, flowers-in-January pictures of Vancouver and Victoria. This year, they are getting their warm-weather pictures from the east. Vancouverites, who seldom stop talking about the mildness of their climate, are silent and almost sullen.

Ontario:

PERPETUAL WORRY

THE GOVERNMENT dropped two hints of future action on its ever present worry: the liquor question.

Education was the only cure for the evils of drink (and inferentially for the strong pressure of the temperance lobby in Ontario) Hon. Arthur Welsh, Ontario Liquor Commissioner, told the annual convention of the Ontario Hotel Association.

Eventually, he indicated, there

would be a greatly expanded program of temperance education in the Province's schools. But when? That was a matter for the future. At present the potential program was still only in the research stage.

More important politically was a second hint by Mr. Welsh at a later meeting. The Government, he said, might give almost complete option on liquor sale to local municipalities.

At present there is local option in the Province on actual sale. But conditions, particularly the number of outlets and hours, are a matter of Government policy. And they have been a perpetual problem.

Experience has shown that even many consistent drinkers haven't been too fond of bars or even liquor stores in their own neighborhoods. And hours of closing (at present dining lounges in the province can stay open until 2 a.m.) are a continual subject of controversy.

Handing jurisdiction, presumably under some form of commission arrangement, over to the municipalities undoubtedly would add many fires to local politics but it should provide a welcome sedative to the administration's greatest headache.

■ Historic, 1200-seat Grand Theatre in London, Ont., was the scene last week, for the fourth time in three years, of a world or North American première. Following the path of John Gielgud, Margaret Rutherford, Madeleine Carroll, and Judith Evelyn, came Frederic March and Florence Eldridge in "Now I Lay Me Down to Sleep" (text by Elaine Ryan from Ludwig Bemelmans' novel). London had a proprietary sense about the presentation: the producer was one of the city's most famous sons, Hume Cronyn.

Manitoba:

GETTING READY

A VITAL COG in the Canadian defence mechanism is cooperation between the armed forces and industry, Major-General G. B. Howard, of Montreal, General Manager of the Canadian Industrial Preparedness Association told Manitoba businessmen recently.

He was in Winnipeg to survey the industrial capabilities of the area. At the same time he sought the opinion of local industry as to what could be done to increase the essential cooperation with industry, and to correlate the efforts of industry with Service requirements.

Maj. Gen. Howard is making such a survey of all of Canada. Its purpose is to "find out what we've got and how to use it quickly and effectively in the event of an emergency." He stressed the importance of industrialists and businessmen coming forward with their criticism and suggestions.

Newfoundland:

ON THE SPOT

A BREAK in the weather has permitted RCAF Norsemen to fly the polio victims on the rugged shores of the Strait of Belle Isle to Montreal. Conditions resulting from the epidemic which raged along the Labrador border from St. Augustin, Que., to Blanc Sablon, Que., were further aggravated by snowstorms which made mercy flights impossible.

The epidemic reported by the Grenfell Mission at St. Anthony's Labrador has so far claimed the life of one of the 20 victims. It is only the second winter attack by the disease ever reported. The first broke out in the Arctic last February when 13 Eskimos died around Port Chesterfield Inlet on the west coast of Hudson Bay.

Labrador and Newfoundland are viewing the epidemic with much concern. Newfoundland Rangers are segregating the Labrador area adjoining the affected Quebec district. And polio insurance in the province has been so popular that American agencies who had postponed a projected campaign until the summer went into high gear, are now doing a land-office business in the "Special": a two-year whole family policy which sells for $10.

New Brunswick:

HOOK-UP

ONE OF THE reasons the Maritime Provinces have so little attraction for out-of-town hold-up men is the fact that the region is hard to escape from. Except for U.S. border points—which a fleeing criminal would be foolish to approach—the only land exit is via the northwest corner of New Brunswick, into Quebec. And when a major man-hunt is on, this territory is closely watched.

Another reason, of course, is the tranquil pace of the down-east scene. Suspicious-looking strangers, hurrying too fast in a big limousine, are immediately spotted—except possibly at the height of the summer tourist season, when residents are not surprised at anything they see.

From now on, the chances of a successful getaway from the Maritimes after a big break will dwindle even more—for the RCMP is rapidly spreading its radio network across southern New Brunswick and mapping out new stations in the northern counties as well.

Soon about 30 Mountie detachments in the province will be linked with each other and with their radio-equipped patrol cars. The eventual aim is 24-hour-a-day liaison among RCMP in all parts of the Maritime Provinces. This is expected to be valuable not only in criminal-tracking but also in emergencies when medical advice is needed immediately.

—CP

SEVEN *Quebec-built snowmobiles, shipped from Halifax, will be the first to be used in Scandinavia.*

Canada:

OMINOUS

■ Loss of the United States Air Force C-54 with 44 persons aboard somewhere in the northern wilderness of Yukon or British Columbia was an ominous introduction to "Exercise Sweetbriar" which takes place next week. Operation officials were given a preview of some of the hazards of terrain and weather as parties were sent out in the largest search ever conducted for a missing plane in the North.

■ Just as horsepower was eliminated from World War II by tanks and trucks, so increased mechanization will eliminate manpower from the battlefields of World War III, Dr. O. M. Solandt, Chairman of the Canadian Defence Research Board, told the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario in Toronto.

Push-button warfare will enable men to send out machines to do the fighting although manpower will be needed behind the lines to control, devise, build and service the machines. Guided missiles in the air and sea will be launched and controlled by machines.

■ An RCAF North Star plane carrying External Affairs Minister Lester B. Pearson, Fisheries Minister R. W. Mayhew, their wives and an official party, narrowly missed crashing this week as it landed at Hong Kong. Two portside tires burst as Flt.-Lieut. Edward W. Smith braked it to a landing. The craft halted 200 feet from the edge of a jetty. The pilot, however, said there was no danger of it falling into the water because he was able to steer by the nosewheel.

The stop at Hong Kong was to have been a brief one before the party went on to Tokyo where Mr. Pearson is scheduled for talks with Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Japanese officials about early signing of peace and trade treaties with Japan.

$6,600,000 paid to N.A.L. families

In 1949, the protection of their North American Life policies was realized by thousands of families. The very essence of the Company's service is the payments made to its insured families, either to alleviate the financial effect of death or to assist in retirement and at other important financial turning points. Since it was established in 1881, North American Life has paid more than $155,000,000 to policyowners and beneficiaries.

Safeguarding the future of many more families are the 178,419 ordinary policies and 23,663 group policy certificates which are now in force. These afford the policyowners protection totalling over $554,000,000 and require the Company to hold assets of over $132,000,000.

The 69th Annual Report indicates the continued growth of the Company and its strong financial position. Highlights of the report are:

New Life Insurance and Annuities arranged	$ 69,670,981
Net Life Insurance and Annuities in force (Increased $48,949,594)	$554,336,627
Total Premiums Received	$ 16,176,456
Payments to Policyowners and Beneficiaries	$ 6,616,495
Liabilities to Policyowners and others	$125,130,891
Special Reserves and Surplus Funds	$ 7,140,298
Total Assets (Increased $10,188,534)	$132,271,189

ESTABLISHED 1881 — A MUTUAL COMPANY

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA

world affairs

THE FREEDOM BOMB

THE IMPRESSION gained from the discussion in Washington of the Hydrogen Bomb is that the scientists have reported that they believe they can make it, and actual industrial preparation waits only on President Truman's decision.

The fact that what should be the most closely guarded of all military secrets has become a matter of public debate may be taken as a heartening demonstration of the democratic process, or another display of the inherent disadvantage which a democracy suffers in military preparation. But the hesitation will probably be brief: the H-Bomb ("H" for Hydrogen or for Hell) will be put into production. It is an old axiom that successive steps along a course become easier to take.

There can be no confidence that the Soviets will be deterred by any moral scruples from making the Hydrogen Bomb; and, as Dr. Harold Urey says, "we should not intentionally lose the armaments race." It would be intolerable to allow the Soviets to use it to intimidate us in every major decision of foreign policy in the coming years. Baruch's comment is: "If you knew of any instrumentality to defend your life, would you try to get it? The question answers itself."

Stronger than Hydrogen

So, because it is a *tangible* device, a couple of billions will be found to back it, while all the time we have at our free disposal an *intangible* explosive which would be far more effective in blowing up Stalin's Empire, at an incomparably smaller cost, but do very little to avail ourselves of it. This is *the idea of freedom.*

Let us proclaim that we stand for the principle of self-determination of peoples. Let us enter into solemn obligations in this regard with national committees of exiled Ukrainians, Balts, Poles, Czechs, Hungarians, Rumanians and Bulgarians (and Georgians, Uzbeks and Turkomans). Let us spend but a fraction of the cost of the Hydrogen Bomb in aiding them to use all the techniques of the wartime resistance movements, to turn the cold war offensive against the Kremlin, undermine Stalin's appeal to all the rest of the world, and eventually win freedom for these peoples and their partnership in a free world order.

SPANISH QUESTION AGAIN

THE COINCIDENCE which has brought many people to urge at the same time opposition to Communist China, because it is believed to be serving Soviet interests, and support for Communist Yugoslavia, because Tito is defying the Soviet Union, has given Mr. Acheson the opportunity to declare that the only consistency required in diplomacy is a consistent serving of the interests of one's own country.

In this moment of opportunity—and of some confusion—he has suggested the readjustment of relations with Franco Spain, in line with what the U.S. State and War Departments believe to be the best interests of their country. The boycott of Spain, carried on since the UN Resolution of 1946, they believe leaves a political, economic and military gap in the front which they are trying to build in Western Europe.

Thus the embittered Spanish question is revived once again. Many retain the strong feeling that Franco, as the last surviving associate of Hitler and Mussolini and an oft-proclaimed Fascist, is an "untouchable". Others argue that the fight is now against Stalin and not Hitler, and here Franco was early in the field, defeating the Kremlin's plan to make a Communist base out of Spain. We support Tito, they say, for the sole reason that he defies Stalin, and not because we like him. But did not Franco defy Stalin long before Tito did?

The middle of the road argument, being heard more and more, and clearly espoused by Acheson, is that full diplomatic recognition of any country is not a matter of approving or disapproving of a regime, but of communicating with it. The United States, after all, keeps an ambassador in Moscow for this purpose, though it considers Soviet Russia an enemy.

While the American move is said by well-informed Washington sources to be based more on military grounds than any other, General Franco's

—Justus in Minneapolis Star

"FANCY MEETING YOU HERE"

efforts to improve relations with the United States appear to have sprung largely from Spain's very serious economic difficulties.

The country never lived much above the margin of subsistence, and the civil war disruption, shortage of men, machines and fertilizers, and several years of drought, have dangerously reduced the food supply. An incompetent Wheat Administration, staffed by 80,000 officials, is also given much credit for this.

Though the Franco regime did attempt during the war to step up industrialization, lest a victorious Germany try to make an agricultural colony out of Spain, this effort has been notably unsuccessful.

Though Mr. Acheson has suggested that the U.S. will consider extending credits for economically sound projects, it is extremely doubtful whether anything like the 800 million dollars estimated by the Urquijo Bank in Madrid to be necessary if Spain's economy is to be put on a sound basis within five years, will be forthcoming without a considerable change in the Franco regime.—*Willson Woodside*

—White in Akron Beacon-Journal

A DOG'S LIFE

DECLINE OF SOVIET ZONE

IF THERE IS anything certain in foreign affairs, it is that the German problem will re-emerge from time to time as the most vital one in maintaining a world balance of power. Whatever the surface manifestations, the great underlying force of German politics is bound to be the reunification of the country. We can learn, in detail, of all but the most secret political conniving in the Bonn Republic, and its economic situation is an open book. But there is no direct news from the tightly screened-off Soviet Zone. This report has been pieced together from information gathered from some of the 5,800 East Germans now fleeing westwards every day, on the average, by a special correspondent of the London *Observer* and SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT IS ESTIMATED that during 1949 the 18-million population of the Soviet Zone declined by between 500,000 and 600,000, or three per cent. Besides westward migration, deaths exceeded births by some 50,000. In Western Berlin, by contrast, after all its sufferings under the blockade, the population is now increasing again. Nor can it be assumed that the Soviets are deliberately driving destitute people westwards in order to increase economic difficulties in the Western Zone. There are too many valuable technicians among the migrants for that.

The emigration is a reaction to poor living conditions and personal insecurity. And the population decline through natural causes is due to the deterioration of public health. In a population already having an abnormal proportion of old people, owing to the effects of two world wars, a birth deficit now must tend to grow rapidly in the future.

There are no adequate official figures for Soviet Zone production, but according to reliable estimates, industrial output there is now about 60 per cent of the 1936 level—compared with 98 per cent in the Western Zone. This figure must be regarded as an average between a few specially-favored industries and the rest of industry, which is on a still lower level.

The most important cause of lagging East Zone recovery is, of course, the extent of Russian dismantling. This went far beyond anything ever discussed in the West. Nearly all of the railways have been reduced to a single track, the other set of rails having been shipped to Russia. Moreover, the railways, like most industries, are now burning "brown coal" (lignite); the main hard coal deposits of Silesia now belong to Poland. Thus the reduction in the use of Ruhr coal is the second main cause of low industrial productivity.

Other factors are the chaotic methods of Soviet "planning", the shortage of steel and repair parts for machinery, and a decline in the physical vigor of the workers. The only effective planning consists of special orders which guarantee to certain urgent projects priority in the procurement of materials and labor at the expense of everybody else.

U-Boat Priority

These projects, such as the rebuilding of the small central German steel industry, the production of synthetic fibres, and the rebuilding of the Baltic ports and shipyards for military purposes, go ahead fairly successfully; but other production is constantly disorganized by sudden diversion of materials and labor.

Even the industrial output of 60 per cent of 1936 gives no adequate idea of the standard of living in the Soviet Zone. One-quarter of this output is still being taken by Russia for reparations, and another quarter is "bought" by the Russian troops and administration in Germany. Only half of the 60 per cent remains, therefore, for home consumption and paid exports; and the home consumption part is largely of low quality.

In addition, all basic foodstuffs continue to be severely rationed. Though the Soviet Zone normally produces a surplus of sugar, the sugar ration is lower there than in Western Germany. The small amounts of consumer goods and foodstuffs available are, moreover, unevenly distributed. The cream of everything goes to the State Trading Organization for free sale at prices from six to nine

—Stampone in The Army Times

THAT'LL BE THE DAY!

times the ration price. There is, understandably, a silent flight of the remnants of private capital from the Russian zone.

In foreign trade, the exports of the Soviet Zone are only one-quarter of those of West Germany, and the imports only one-ninth.

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"NO EXPERTS ON RUSSIA"

THOUGH he begins by quoting Paul Winterton's maxim that "there are no experts on Soviet Russia; there are only varying degrees of ignorance", General Bedell Smith, recently American Ambassador to Moscow, proves convincingly in his book "My Three Years in Moscow" (Longman's $5.00) how much an intelligent and interested person can still learn from a good vantage point in the Soviet Union.

This is a first-class study of Soviet Russia today, one which should go on the shelf alongside Kravchenko, Crankshaw and Kosenkina, all valuable for their differing viewpoints. It includes descriptions of face-to-face meetings with Stalin and many other top Soviet figures; evaluations of their character and importance; the inside story of American diplomacy

GENERAL BEDELL SMITH

in Moscow during the Berlin blockade; the impact of Titoism; studies of Soviet industry, agriculture, propaganda and forced labor system; and the possibilities of war, the whole enriched by many anecdotes and quotations.

Among the vital topics on which Smith gives definite opinions are the successorship to Stalin, and Soviet military strength. He finds it inconceivable that Molotov, Malenkov or Beria could alone take Stalin's place, and believes that if Stalin were to die soon, power would be shared among the three for a time, but that eventually one of them, or some new figure, would bid for supreme power.

Soviet crack troops he finds unsurpassed by any in the world, the Soviet Navy high in morale and determined to expand, and the Soviet Air Force making rapid strides in re-equipment with jet planes. Armament production has a high priority, and far exceeds the replacement needs of peacetime.

He believes that the Soviet leaders accept the inevitability of another war. So that, while present Soviet policies are based, he thinks, on the expectation of several years of peace, in the long run we must expect an increase of pressure, as the various 5-year plans increase Soviet power. "It would be foolish to disregard the danger of war that is inherent in such a situation."

■ General Smith has read 11 chapters of the manuscript of our contributor, Nicholas Prykhodko ("Worst Years of My Life", SN Jan. 31), and returned them with a long letter of helpful criticism.

U.K. and commonwealth

THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

"WE, THE PEOPLE of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign democratic republic . . ."—so runs the preamble to the new constitution which came into force on January 26. This event is undoubtedly a milestone in modern history.

Now India sets her hand to the difficult task of making Western-style democratic institutions function. Can democracy be made to work in India? Can the vote be given safely to her illiterate population? Miss Harsiman Malik, daughter of the former Indian High Commissioner to Canada, gives this answer:

ON THE DAY, which will go down in history, when India's millions go to the polls for the first time, they will not be ignorant of democratic processes. Though many of them may still be unable to read or write, they will know the meaning of their vote.

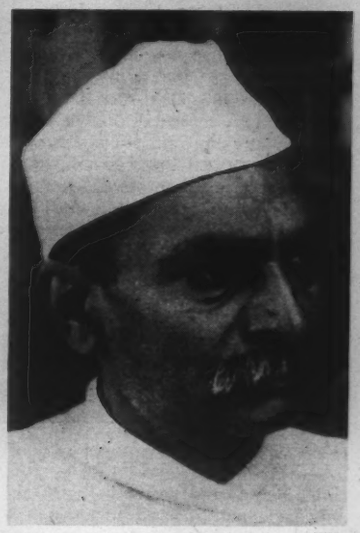
Democratic tradition is strong in rural India, where the village "panchyat" has been an established institution over many hundreds of years. This council of five, elected by the villagers, has wide administrative and limited judicial authority over local affairs. There has also been a degree of provincial self-government during the past dozen years.

This tradition provides the foundation on which a more elaborate structure is being built. The Indian Government knows that democratic ideals must be firmly inculcated in a literate people if democracy is to survive. The people must be taught, not only to read and write, but to know how the government works, what their citizenship really means in terms of civic responsibility. Only in this way can they protect themselves against the propaganda of undemocratic ideologies. This program of social education is already being carried out in various provinces, side by side with extensive adult education.

Culture for the Villages

The people are beginning to know their country as they never did before. The history of India, rich in romance and achievement, is being told to them. They are seeing movies made by the Ministry of Information on every province of India, and learning about the people who live in those provinces, people with different traditions and customs.

In the past, because of poor communications, the villagers were somewhat isolated. But now newsreels bring them the events of the nation, while talks by visiting public men will give the villagers a new realization of the problems facing the country, and make them feel an integral part of the national community. They are being instructed in the vital matters of personal health and hygienic home conditions, by lectures, films and radio talks. Radio is playing a vital part in this educational program, and the aim is to have a radio set in each village school for the use of the entire community.



—Miller

INDIA'S *new president: Rajendra Prasad, a close disciple of Gandhi's.*

The lasting success of this program can only be assured if the economic status of the people is improved. Therefore the plans include training in crafts for men and women, and the teaching of improved techniques in existing crafts. There are talks on cottage industries, and better agricultural methods.

A great cultural revival is also spreading over the whole country. The people of the towns and villages are seeing dramatic performances and ballets, hearing and reading the great works of poetry and literature.

This Social Education program is but one of many courageous and challenging innovations being introduced by the new democratic Government of India. Democracy is a precious possession to anyone who has lived under a democratic form of government. But those who have had to learn the fundamentals of democracy are even more eager to bear its responsibilities fully and faithfully, to understand its true essence. To them democracy is young and fragile, to be jealously and wisely guarded, until it has come of age.

63 *Years of world-wide service*

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CHURCHILL AIMS SHREWDLY

MR. CHURCHILL'S political broadcast has on the whole had a very good reception from the press and the public. Not of course from political opponents — that might be rather ominous, if it did happen—but in a good many quarters where political feeling has not yet been warmed up enough to prevent cool and critical appraisal. This opening gun in the electoral bombardment is considered

—Wheeler

WITH LABOR *wooing the middle-class vote, powerful but radical Aneurin Bevan is omitted from the Party's list of broadcasters.*

to have been shrewdly aimed and to have found its mark, unlike the famous "Gestapo" speech which ushered in the 1945 campaign and proved something of a boomerang. That one spread a good deal more dismay among his own followers than among the enemy.

Even in this broadcast Mr. Churchill painted a rather terrifying picture of the kind of Socialism that "is based on the idea of an all-powerful State, which owns everything, which plans everything, which distributes everything, and thus decides the daily life of the individual through its politicians and officials." But he hastened to add that "we have not, of course, got this or anything like it in Britain at the present time." The warning, however, is implied.

Readers of the pamphlet, "Keeping Left," recently issued by a small minority of Socialist members but considered to represent the views of a good many more than signed it, will not feel that the warning is unjustified or unnecessary. That pamphlet made perfectly clear the intention of its authors to do just what Mr. Churchill describes. They mean to "take over," in the fullest sense.

The moderates are at present in control, but there is little assurance that they will remain in control, especially if times should become more difficult — as indeed seems likely enough. A Socialist Party led by Mr. Aneurin Bevan might have very different ideas and methods from one led by Mr. Attlee and Mr. Morrison.

This is a possibility which a good many people foresee and dread. Not all have forgotten that Aneurin Bevan has on fairly recent occasions contemptuously dismissed his Conservative opponents as mere "vermin," and implied that if they should win it would lead to "civil war." This is not the way the British have been used to taking their politics.—P. O'D.

—Carmack in Christian Science Monitor

"DON'T LOOK NOW, *but I think we are being followed." It is expected that the statement of the Director of the Bureau of Mines that "the national economy, health and welfare is now, or soon will be, imperilled", will bring Mr. Truman, reluctantly, to use the Taft-Hartley Law to break Lewis' monopoly of the nation's coal supply.*

U.S. affairs

"LARRY" S., OTTAWA

THE BIG white embassy that faces the Parliament Buildings across Ottawa's Wellington Street is now occupied by one of the United States' most experienced diplomats.

"Larry" Steinhardt, as friends call him, was pulled into the U.S. diplomatic service soon after President Roosevelt's inauguration in 1933. He had got to know Roosevelt in New York and Albany, and had been on the small committee which got him the Democratic nomination in 1932. Soon after the inauguration FDR tried to get him into the Administration, but he was unwilling to give up his practice until Roosevelt appealed to his love of travel by asking him to go as Ambassador to Sweden.

The planned two years in Stockholm stretched to three and then Steinhardt was ready to come home. But Roosevelt had other ideas, and persuaded him to go to Peru to prepare for the Pan-American conference of 1938 which produced the important Declaration of Lima, binding the Pan-American countries to regard an attack on one of them as an attack on all. That special job was done by the spring of 1939, when Roosevelt and Cordell Hull joined in urging Steinhardt to take over the Embassy in Moscow.

The Moscow Embassy had been vacant for nearly a year and a half. The U.S. Ambassador had just been withdrawn from Germany, and it seemed particularly important to establish the closest possible links with Russia. It was a discouraging business trying to maintain contact with the Russians throughout the period of the Nazi-Soviet pact, until in the spring of 1941 Steinhardt was able to pass on the intelligence reports that Germany was about to attack Russia. The Russians wouldn't believe it. But Steinhardt knew enough about impending events to get all the American women and children out of the country three days before the attack broke. His own wife and daughter went to Sweden.

Steinhardt himself, with a skeleton staff, went through the grim months of the seige of Moscow, moved finally with the Government to Kuibeshev, and in November, 1941, went home to report. After Pearl Harbor, the job of cementing the Russo-American alliance was mainly a problem of arranging supplies, and Roosevelt wanted Steinhardt for another spot. Hitler had just sent the egregious von Papen to Turkey, and the Allies were afraid of a German drive through south-east Europe towards the Middle East. Steinhardt was sent to Ankara with instructions to "neutralize Papen and keep Turkey from joining the Germans, as she did in the first war."

By 1944 he could claim to have fulfilled the instructions.

The next task was to join the U.S. Third Army and go into Czechoslovakia with it. In due course the Army stopped at the agreed line of demarcation with the Russians, and Steinhardt advanced another 75 miles into Russian-owned territory to reopen the U.S. Embassy in Prague. In December the withdrawal of all the occupying armies was arranged, and 1946 and 1947 were years in which it was possible to hope for a restoration of Czechoslovak relations with the West. Then the Communists took over, Steinhardt stayed on for some fruitless months; and in the fall of 1948 he moved to Ottawa.

No wonder he finds this a congenial and constructive post, and no wonder that Canadians find this experienced ambassador an easy man to deal with.

He is approachable, talks easily and amusingly and has a breadth of interest that keeps petty irritations in proper perspective. He has the typical American quality of extroversion coupled with that curiously American combination of self-assurance and self-criticism.

He once learned to be a chartered accountant; he worked in his father's steel-mill; he wrote on medical jurisprudence for ten years for the *Journal of the American Medical Association;* he qualified for an Army commission before the first war and then enlisted as a private.

With his wife and their 23-year-old daughter, he entertains frequently at the Ambassador's big house in Rockcliffe, and is entertained all over Ottawa by diplomats and Canadian officials. "Some people don't realize," he says, "how heavy Ottawa social life has become." But the day's social activities are generally over by midnight, and that is when the Ambassador starts to do a couple of hours' reading. He turns in around 2.30 in the morning.

However, he doesn't allow social activities to encroach on his main business of fostering closer U.S.-Canadian relations. This he finds a satisfying work, for, as he puts it, while "the peak of Britain's power was in the past, and the peak of United States power is in the present, the peak of Canada's power is in the future."

—Wide World

AMBASSADOR *Laurence Steinhardt, with wife and daughter Dulcie-Ann.*

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ROBB OF WESTERN

HARVEY ROBB, Director of Music for the University of Western Ontario, and Principal of the Western Conservatory, must experience a quiet but deep satisfaction when he looks across the campus of that picturesque University on the outskirts of London.

Since his arrival in 1930 he has been able to build a strong Conservatory with upwards of 3,000 examination students, develop a faculty of master teachers, found a University Glee Club, and establish an Opera Workshop.

Within a year of his coming he succeeded in instituting an examination system for his conservatory, enrolling competent teachers and managing a headquarters building. Since that time he has seen music steadily gain in prestige to the point where, last summer, the University of Western Ontario granted Reginald

—Norfolk, London

MR. ROBB: *Music's atomic age.*

Stewart, former Canadian conductor and pianist and now head of the Baltimore Peabody Conservatory, a Doctorate in Music. Music had indeed come a long way.

Apart from his academic achievements, Harvey Robb not only enjoys an international reputation as concert organist, pianist, adjudicator and lecturer but unlike most musicians is an outstanding executive. Schooled in administrative and institutional procedures dating back to his professional days at the old Toronto Conservatory of Music, under Dr. Vogt, Mr. Robb has had a unique career as examiner, performer and teacher. Too few people possess the vision, the ability to plan in terms of ten and twenty years, and the philosophy from which came much of his courage, strength and inspired leadership.

"Music to succeed must have permanency," he says. "The University of Western Ontario can and will provide that stability which will ensure steady, persistent growth over the years ahead." The most recent step in this growth has been the proposal to the University Senate of a plan whereby students of high musical standing may earn a BA in music, at the same time obtaining credits for allied arts subjects.

Mr. Robb was first, ex-officio adviser and consultant to Dr. Fox, President Emeritus of the University, on matters of musical development in the University's constituency. At that time he was organist and director of music at First St. Andrew's Church, a position which he still holds. When he was made active director at the University, he was able to put into effect the plan that had been formulating in his mind.

With characteristic directness he approached Max Pirani, English pianist and adjudicator, backstage at the Stratford Festival. Pirani listened and came to London. He was appointed head of the piano faculty, a position he held for four years.

Nucleus, then Electrons

When Pirani returned to England, Robb was quick to bring the outstanding Canadian piano team, Clifford and Margaret Parsons Poole to head the piano department. Famous in their own right as concert pianists and master teachers, the Pooles quickly set up their studios and went to work. Their appearances in the community have been all too few but their energetic direction of their classes is building an enviable reputation for the Conservatory and University.

Meanwhile Robb, casting his eye around for top-flight vocal specialists, interested Lillian Wilson, well known Toronto and Los Angeles voice teacher, in his London plan. Later came Alfred Rosé, from Cincinnati. He is busy building an opera workshop which has already given one full length opera ("Martha"). Rosé, formerly on the roster of conductors of the Vienna Opera, is a nephew of Gustav Mahler and intimate of the late Richard Strauss.

As a result of the success of the Conservatory, the Music Teachers' College was instituted, as an affiliated college of the University with Max Pirani in charge. It is now headed by Ernest White, New York organist and native of London. Recently reorganized with substantial support from the Silverwood Foundation, the Music Teachers' College is a very promising institution. This Easter when the Music Teachers Association meets in London, they will hear a performance of the Montreal Women's Symphony Orchestra. Thus far has the School's reputation extended.

Since coming to London, Mr. Robb has presented Verdi's "Requiem," Fauré's "Requiem," the "St. John Passion," Debussy's "Blessed Damozel," and Handel's "Messiah," the "Creation" and the "Elijah."

Whether or not he can continue personally to prepare and conduct oratorios and recitals while directing the Conservatory, (incidentally, they've just published a complete set of new books) and the music department of the University of Western Ontario is a question. This much however is sure: in Canada's musical development Mr. Robb has set off a chain reaction.

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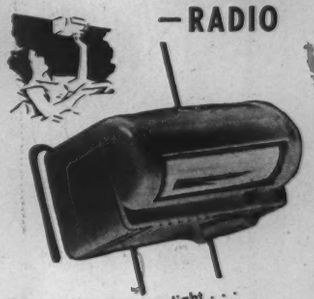

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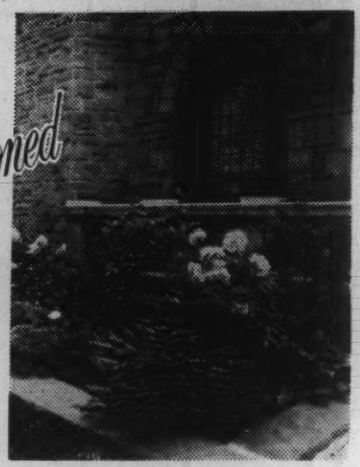

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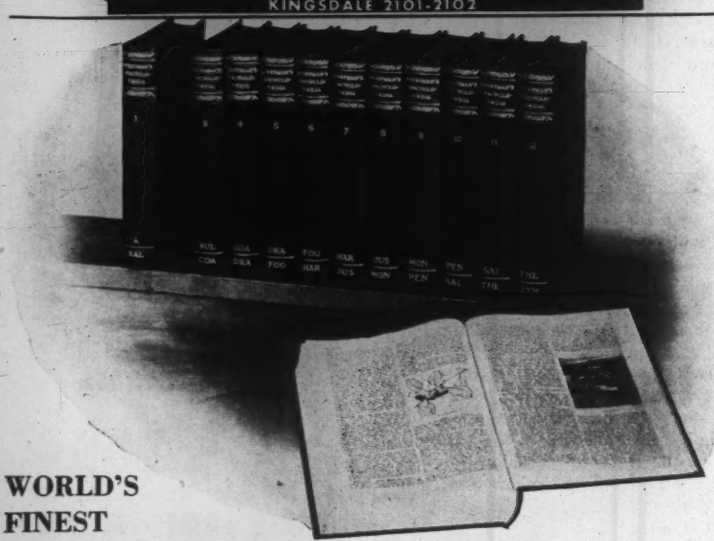

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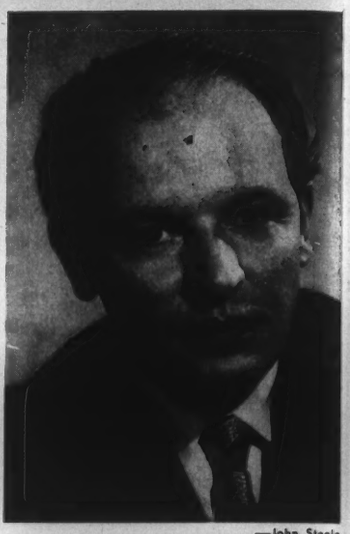

—John Steele

JOHN FISHER

GOOD AMERICAN

HEYWOOD BROUN—by Dale Kramer—Copp, Clark—*$4.65.*

THE FLEETING nature of journalistic fame is vividly illustrated by the career of Heywood Broun, who was one of the really big names in American journalism during the twenties and thirties but whose name and fame, ten years after his death, are scarcely more than a vague, nostalgic recollection in the minds of newspaper readers. His famous free-expression column, "It Seems To Me," which appeared for twelve years in the New York *World-Telegram*, was daily fare for millions of Americans who were scarcely yet aware of the scurrilities of Winchell and Pegler.

Heywood Broun—to a greater degree perhaps than any of his colleagues or imitators—was a true symbol of his country and his times. He inherited a long tradition of aristocratic Conservatism but his intellectual gropings led him slowly along the road of Liberalism to Socialism and, at the same time, to the altar of the Roman Catholic Church. He was, in spite of his background, a man of the people, of the earth earthy, often vulgar, not infrequently hysterical; but an ardent seeker after truth who "left the world a little better than he found it." He was, in short, a good twentieth century American.

Mr. Kramer's biographical portrait is vivid and exciting, well documented and as objective as a work of hero-worship could conceivably be. The stature of the biographer, however, does not measure up to that of his subject. It will require a more subtle and more penetrating pen to do full justice to the paradox of Heywood Broun.—*J.L.W.*

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206, is "able only to recall the strong affect of helpless guilt."

All too briefly one comes across shafts of brilliance, as in, "Their faces are familiar and without meaning, like the too-long looked-upon photographs of the dead, which destroy by their static falsity the very life they were meant to preserve." But however brilliant these tags may be, novels are just not built up by means of them. Celia lacks ginger. So does the story.

—*E.P.*

BRIGHT POLISH

MELODY UNHEARD—by Frances Shelley Wees —*Ryerson*—$3.25.

FOLLOWING closely on the heels of her twelfth novel, "Under the Quiet Water" (SN, June 28, 1949), a successful romance-whodunit, "Melody Unheard" by Toronto's prolific Frances Shelley Wees rounds off the baker's dozen with a polish and a brilliance even brighter than in her last year's novel. Mrs. Wees has found her stride and obviously writes this sort of thing easily. While she has temporarily abandoned the mystery *motif*, she has demonstrated beyond any doubt that suspense can be handled artistically and effectively without the necessity of a crime-situation.

Isabel Gay is a penniless but beautiful 19-year-old concert pianist who has borrowed money to defray the costs of her début. Everything depends upon a favorable review from Arthur Somerville, maker and breaker of musical aspirations, wealthy, thirtyish, distinguished and with eyes of icy blue. After her final encore he sends her a magnificent bouquet of white rosebuds, but damns her casually in his newspaper criticism as "a fairly promising but most undisciplined performer heard in the usual group of rather stereotyped selections." The fact is, he had fallen in love with her at first sight, but nothing could possibly sway him from writing the absolute musical truth concerning a performer. Isabel, crushed, goes to live with a financially embarrassed married sister.

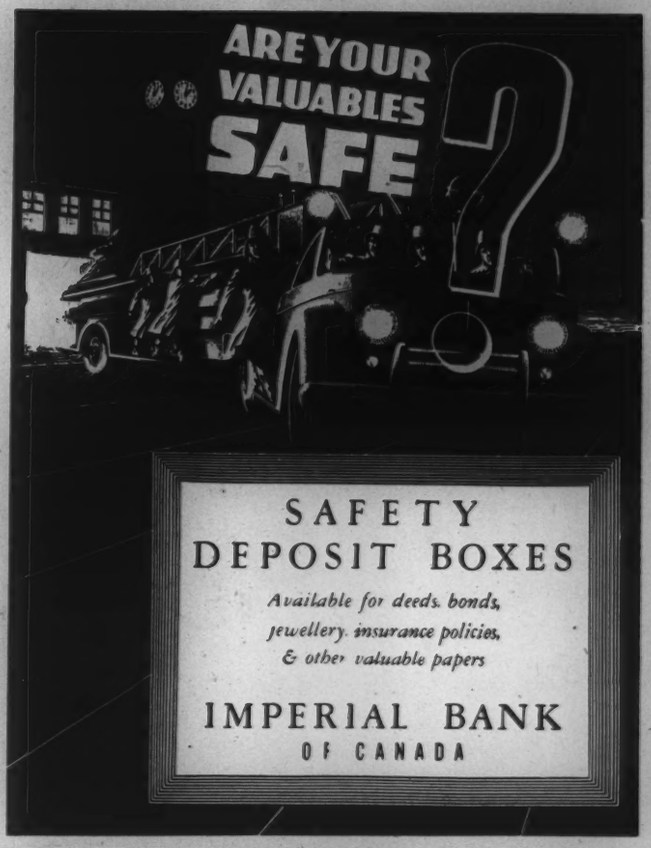
All this happens in the first sixty-odd pages. Then the plot sharpens. Before long, Arthur and Isabel form a partnership, platonic but churched, under the terms of which Isabel's genius is to be guided and shaped by Arthur until such time as she shall be ready for concert tours. The novel is concerned with how this "marriage" works out. The whole situation is expertly maneuvered and the characters talk the way real people do.

—*J.B.*

ACROSS THE DESK

THE MAGNIFICENT MACINNES—by Shepherd Mead—*Clarke, Irwin*—$2.75.

■ This age certainly does not go begging for material worth satirizing. Take survey polls, for instance. With an old, beer-drinking loafer called MacInnes, who has a phenomenally correct facility for predicting national opinion on everything from radio shows to sex, a pair of sharp advertising men, a miscellany of beauteous girls and a background of ad agencies, radio studios, etc., author Mead has spoofed all surveys to a logical and unbelievably funny conclusion.



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The New Life

■ **Major-General Vaclav Vicek,** 53, ex-operations chief of the Czechoslovakian Army, has arrived in Montreal with his wife and 20-year-old son. Under constant police surveillance since the Gottwald Communist gov-

DEATH SENTENCE *for a new life.* —CP

ernment seized control in 1948, he is now under sentence of death in Czechoslovakia for escaping.

The New Idea

■ **Corporal R. W. J. Barre,** stationed at Rockcliffe, Ont., decided on some different treatment to cure his 3-year-old son of whooping-cough. He had him taken aloft in a twin-engined Dakota and kept at 10,000 feet for 30 minutes. Afterwards he said the lad's cough had almost gone, his appetite had returned and the doctor said there was no need for more medicine.

■ The busy-little-beaver myth was exploded by **Dr. Leonard Butler,** University of Toronto Assistant Professor of Genetics. The beaver, he told the Royal Canadian Institute, often fell trees indiscriminately and their dams are not always built in the best places —at least from a human standpoint.

■ Two young Canadians will fly to the World Youth Forum in England in March. **Audrey Adams,** 17, Vancouver, and **Oakley Dyer,** 18, of Edmonton, won a United Nations essay contest on "My Country and World Peace."

AUDREY ADAMS —CP

There will be a boy and a girl from 15 countries. Until May 16 they will live in English homes, attend schools and take part in discussion groups throughout the country. The idea is financed by the London *Daily Mail* and planned in co-operation with the Council for Education for World Citzenship. The trip will cost delegates nothing except pocket money.

OAKLEY DYER —CP

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medicine

SAMARITAN

FORTY years ago in Cobalt, Ont., Horace Brown took his first few baby steps. They were slow, faltering, something was wrong. The trouble: infantile paralysis. Now he's President and Founder of the Canadian Foundation for Poliomyelitis. He's a man for the job since his own affliction places him in a position to deal with understanding and sympathy with the thousands of problems which confront the institution.

This year, at the anniversary of its inception, the Foundation is launching its annual appeal for funds. It has adopted the March of Dimes, that sensible custom which began as a birthday greeting gesture to another victim of polio, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The campaign will be a nationwide one and the efforts to make Canadians aware of the needs and aims of the Foundation will continue throughout the month of February.

—Soame, Toronto

HORACE BROWN

Mr. Brown confesses that he has been deeply moved by the unsolicited assistance from many commercial and fraternal organizations. For example: the Canadian Association of Broadcasters "adopted" it; the CBC has placed a generous portion of its time at the Foundation's disposal; McKim's, an advertising agency, has done much of its publicity free of charge; the Knights of Pythias, the Canadian Legion, Rotary, Lions, Kiwanis and Oddfellows have all offered to spearhead the drive from coast to coast. And at the present time, upwards of 7,000 Canadians have joined the March of Dimes.

Mr. Brown has explained the disposition of all monies received. *That* phase of things is entirely in the hands of the Foundation's National Advisory Committee, under the Chairmanship of the eminent specialist, Dr. W. T. Mustard. This body has absolutely final say as to where and how the money will be spent.

The Foundation has as its patron Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and featured prominently in its campaign are her sympathetic words of encouragement expressed to Mr. Brown: ". . . Anyone who has had polio will be interested in this drive and those who are fortunate enough to have escaped this dread disease will, I hope, help with enthusiasm to make it a success."

Many prominent Canadians have offered advice and assistance as patrons of the Foundation: Hon. Mr. Justice Thibaudeau, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Air Vice Marshal Adelard Raymond, L. W. Brockington, KC, Hon. Mr. Justice Ilsley, Sir Ellsworth Flavelle, *et al.*

Any of SN's readers who would like to add their names to the long list of contributors can do so by sending a cheque to "The Canadian March of Dimes," 410 Bloor St. E., Toronto.

—*M.B.*

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1948	16,139,895.12
1949	**18,160,545.63**

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Estates, Etc., Under Administration

1944	$ 15,883,402.32
1948	37,935,677.80
1949	**40,041,834.73**

New appointments as Executor and Trustee under wills substantially increased during the year.

Assets in the Hands of the Company

1944	$ 20,011,583.10
1948	55,697,327.18
1949	**60,095,115.97**

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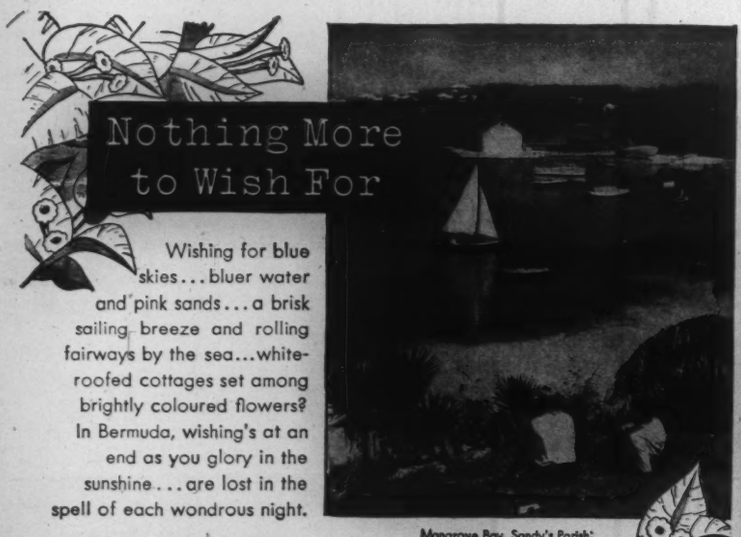
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radio and TV

EDUCATED RADIO

MODERN education embraces many things—from bar-tending to baby-sitting—but in only one place in Canada does it include the operation of a full-time "live" radio station. Canada's first Frequency Modulation educational station is situated in Toronto's Ryerson Institute (Ontario Department of Education).

Located in the building where Egerton Ryerson first laid the foundations of Ontario's school system, station CJRT operates its 3000-watt transmitter on a frequency of 88.3 megacycles and covers an area of Southern Ontario which includes three-quarters of the population of the Province. The beautifully compact and up-to-date set-up boasts two studios, eight microphones, a completely equipped control-room with broadcast lines to and from the CBC, and excellent facilities for recording.

The station broadcasts for a minimum of an hour and a half weekdays, Monday through Friday. Broadcast time is divided between live and recorded programs. Live shows include drama and feature programs produced by the students and by outside groups such as the University of Toronto Radio Workshop; talks and lectures by prominent educationists and experts from organizations like the Graphic Arts Association, the Institute of Radio Engineers and the Community Programs Division of the Ontario Department of Education.

All programs on CJRT are produced, engineered and monitored by the students themselves, under the supervision of Eric Palen, Director of the School of Electronics, and John W. Barnes, Production Director—and station boss.

Besides providing sound, practical learn-as-you-work for budding radiomen, CJRT will aim at supplementing existing radio fare with programs of a specialized nature.

Although educational broadcasting has been in operation in the U.S. for 25 years or more, this is the first time a full-scale educational station has broadcast on an assigned FM frequency in Canada.

—Ryerson Institute

IN CONTROL: *Palen and Barnes.*

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intermission

The Acolyte

by P. B. Hughes

SIMMS' picture hung in a local gallery for several weeks before it was sold, and I saw it during that time. Someone bought it, and whoever he is, I wonder if he sees as much in it as he should, or if he wanted it only for the warm color and the sweetness of it.

As a matter of fact, I missed the point, until I'd talked to Simms. He says it's not my lack of perception, but his own failure. He says he tried to paint a Mystery of Faith (a thing neither of us, I think, is very clear about), and that only a half-dozen hands have managed it in the history of the world, so he'd really not expected to succeed.

The boy is serving at mass. It's before daylight, in winter, and the great gloomy church lies empty behind him, lit by little clusters of light at the side altars. You don't really see it all, but Simms carries the idea to you, the way a painter can. You know that it's dark outside and cold within, but you'd be hard put to it to explain why you know it. Anyway, you're right. Simms says yes, he sat there a good many six o'clock mornings last winter working on it. He didn't mind. He was delighted with his unwitting subject. His Methodist fathers must have stirred in their graves, but so far as I know Simms hasn't ventured any on the road to Rome, so no harm is done.

The boy kneels, lost in a familiar duty, close to the portent of that which takes place. You see a small saint. Then, as you look, you perceive that it is an earthy little saint. His surplice isn't much of a fit, and he's put it on in a hurry. The woollen socks aren't properly pulled up above the boots. The folded hands look pretty well accustomed to a hockey stick. Indeed, by this time, you know that he is not a saint at all, but a boy engaged in a pious duty, wondering what he's going to have for breakfast and whether Brother Gregory will whack him for the geometry he hasn't done. It's not caricature. It's just that that is what Simms saw and chuckled over, no doubt without irreverence.

But Simms saw farther, as he sat there morning after morning, and I'm not sure whether he's painted it onto the canvas or not, that idea of his, the Mystery, that He who cannot be deceived embraces the deception, and it is the little saint you saw first and so easily rejected that exists in the ultimate reality of His eyes.

Survival

Oh, speak no honest word,
Let the slashed vein
Of Truth drip here unheard
While you refrain
From speech lest you be stirred

To something noble, quite
Foolhardy. Be
Expedient tonight,
Drink the cold tea,
Look neither left nor right,

Avoid the glazing eyes,
The suffering,
Be cautious and be wise
Before this thing
That, most unseemly, dies.

H. F. DOUGHER

* * *

Snow

Cold cotton lies
Between wet twigs
On the ground.

And overnight it grows
On green wires, wooden houses,
Cobbled stones.

And when it falls
On thin hair
It falls with less sound
Than the rain.

A small child plucks a cotton ball
And watches his playmate roll
In the wetness of the white jewel.

ALBERT NORMAN LEVINE

Nothing Sounds So Hollow

Nothing sounds so hollow as a
beating heart,
Not even the rise and fall of wailing
infants
Nor the monotonous chanting of
priests in mourning.
Even women in labor or old men
drinking cold soup
Retain their identity.

ALBERT NORMAN LEVINE

* * *

Winter Night in Owen Sound

The sky is like a pearl would be
Turned inside out so you could see
The smooth and lustrous shining
heart
Dove-colored.
Under its arc the swirling snow
Dances a measure, careful, slow,
Drifts in the wind to flower down
Against the rooftops of the town.

Only the clock a-top the tower
Clangs when his hands have
reached the hour,
Showers the dusk with tumbling
sound
Snow-muffled.
A little like a dark ballet
The passing people make their way
Toward home.

Shop windows show them in the
light
Before they're swallowed by the
night.

MONA GOULD

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Deilcraft presents the new BUDGET line of occasional tables —news of real value to every homemaker!

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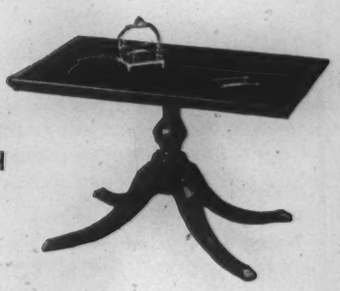

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*REG'D.

sports

GOOD FORM

THERE IS one thing about the forthcoming (Feb. 4-11) British Empire Games in Auckland, NZ: they promise to be considerably more peaceful than the last Olympics. Exponents of world fellowship will recall that the Olympics were marred by such incidents as vital bolts being removed from bobsleds, stray bullets flying about the heads of pistol teams, and so on. Within the Empire we take things easier.

So easily, in fact, that at least one official of Canada's squad is not certain that the team's primary objective is to win. When the first contingent of runners, swimmers, and other athletes sailed from Vancouver in December, Treasurer J. A. Davies of Montreal said they were going "not so much to win, as to create goodwill."

This laudable thought did not meet with unanimous agreement. Two of the squad's coaches announced that they were "definitely out to win for Canada." They agreed that inter-Empire fellowship was certainly a consideration, but that victory was the first objective.

Major Davies, on the other hand, felt that, though he expected the team to make a reasonably good showing, "the important thing is what we learn down there, and the spirit with which our athletes come back."

The good Major to the contrary, most Canadians will be hoping that what their representatives learn in New Zealand is the feeling of a breaking tape across the chest, and that they will come back with trophies as well as good spirit.

While over-all victory seems unlikely, Canadians should win a respectable share of the events. The weight-lifting team from Quebec and Ottawa is conceded a good chance. Running in the middle distances, North Vancouver's Bill Parnell could be a handy winner. Pete Salmon, from Victoria, looks good for the hundred-yard free-style swim. Another Vancouverite, pretty Eleanor McKenzie, is expected to show the form that made her Canada's outstanding woman athlete in 1949.

SKIING HOPEFULS

BIG-TIME skiers are in for a busy few weeks. The world jumping competitions are being held at Lake Placid on crushed ice, and the cross-country will take place, snow-willing. Between Feb. 13 and 18, the world downhill and slalom contests will take place in Colorado. Contenders for the North American titles will ski at Banff from February 25 to March 5.

Canada has chosen a team of 37 to go to the two world championships, and probably to Banff, too. Ten are from Ontario, nine from the west, and 24 from Quebec. Because of the weather in December and January, it might have been wiser to have increased the western representation. They would at least have *seen* snow.

Nobody seriously expects the Canadian representatives to win the championship. If past performances are any criterion, the Scandinavians will walk (or ski) off with top honors, with the United States next. Unless the weatherman decides upon a firm policy for the second half of the winter, our entrants would be well advised to carry along a spare set of water skis, just in case.

■ A Sarnia hockey team, classified as Senior B, wants to be considered as Canada's hockey representative in next winter's world championship in Europe. This year Canada is represented by an intermediate team from Edmonton. Canada is not worried about her international reputation.

AIR LIFT *supplies the rural market of the* Kichener-Waterloo Record. *Only other delivery of this type is operated by a Waco, Texas, newspaper.*

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education

DRIVE SCHOOL

BECAUSE the accident rate among drivers in the age group from 15 to 25 years is out of all proportion to any other age group, some automobile insurance companies categorically refuse to sell policies for cars owned by drivers who are 25 or under. The AAA produced following statistics: 65-year-olds drive 12,000,000 miles per fatal crash; 48-year-olds, 22,000,000; 25-year-olds, 12,000,000; 16-year-olds, a mere 2,000,000. Yet youngsters have two advantages to make them the best drivers: coordination and reflexes. *(See Page 8.)*

Then what is the reason for their alarmingly high accident rate? What do the 48-year-olds possess that the 16-year-olds lack? "Judgment," says W. T. Ziegler, Principal of Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate and Vocational School. "Because of their immaturity, they lack judgment. We are putting that judgment in them. We feel similar programs should be established all over the country."

No doubt they should, but the fact remains that the Kitchener-Waterloo experiment is one of the few of its kind on the continent. It seems that the head of the school's motor mechanics department, G. F. House, took a University of Toronto extension course given by W. A. Bryce. Mr. House decided to introduce driving instruction at Kitchener-Waterloo.

—Personal Studio, Waterloo

TEEN *drivers lack judgment: House.*

Safety and sportsmanship are given the greatest emphasis in the course, which is offered during noon-hours, in spare periods, and before and after the regular school hours. The diploma awaiting the successful candidate is an Ontario Motor League trained-driver certificate. Over-all curriculum calls for 40 class periods and 12 behind-the-wheel lessons.

One of the chief promoters of this project is A. W. Sandrock, Past President of the Ontario Motor League. Says he: "We won't let boys and girls vote until they are 21, on the grounds they haven't enough judgment. But, at 15, they may legally take the wheel of death-dealing machines."

—NS Bureau of Information

SURVEY: *C. Roberts, G. Kressner.*

NS SURVEYS LAND

THERE'S a full-time school of land surveying in Canada. More than six months old, the school has ten students, should develop into something much larger.

It's the baby of Nova Scotia's Department of Education. Birth was due to shortage of land surveyors. The infant is a concentrated one-year course that would take four years in university, plus two years at technical college via the traditional engineering course. Says J. A. H. Church, of Lawrencetown, the school's Director: "Most of the curriculum is devoted to topographic and hydrographic surveying." Applicants must have a High School diploma, or equivalent, with better than average marks in science and mathematics. Tuition fee for the year is $30.

School was opened last September at Lawrencetown, Annapolis county: final term ends next August. Those who complete course are ready to write NS examinations for provincial land surveyors. Lectures and the study of surveying theory are held in school's headquarters, an abandoned automobile showroom: practical training takes place all over the Annapolis Valley, which will be well and truly surveyed.

The Department of Education is guided in shaping policy by an advisory committee representing engineering profession, industrial employers of surveyors, and NS Dept. of Lands and Forests. Chairman is V. P. Harrison, Halifax, of Dept. of Lands and Forests. Other members are F. C. Wightman, Amherst consulting engineer; R. E. Dickie, Liverpool, of Mersey Paper Company; E. K. Ford, Provincial Director of Vocational Education.

■ "Women teachers and baby sitters are the caretakers of the nation. But baby sitters get more pay per hour and our teachers have an average of 20 children to care for, instead of one or two."—*Charlotte Whitton, OBE.*

■ New courses on petroleum and irrigation engineering are included this year on the curriculum of the University of Alberta.

theatre

WORKSHOP 14

THREE times in the four years since revival of the DDF after the war, Calgary's Workshop 14 has represented Alberta in the finals. And last month they won the 1950 regional festival with "The Rivals."

This group was formed in 1944; membership was limited to graduates of plays which Miss Betty Mitchell has been producing for years at Western Canada High School. Some 30 members have already gone into professional radio or theatre. The group has given three $200 scholarships to members studying in U.S.

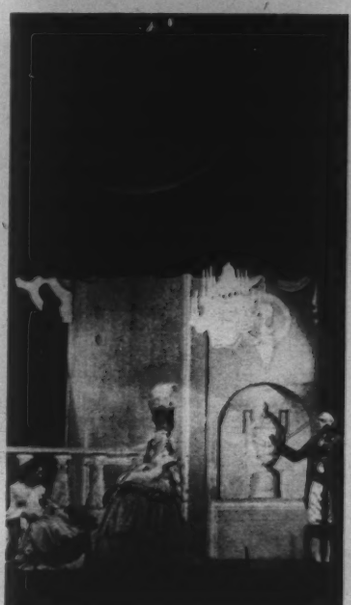
This year the group has its own workshop in renovated loft of a barn at the foot of Burnstand Cemetery. One of Miss Mitchell's "low" children suggests that "we have become Dead-End kids". The barn is one of Calgary's oldest buildings, is occupied by a picturesque old man with about 70 cats. "Uncle George" looks after the group and their bits and pieces.

—Dick Curtis

BARN: *new home for Workshop 14.*

—Dick Curtis

WORKSHOP *members clean barn.*



PRODUCTION *of "The Rivals".*

This year, too, the membership has been widened to include anyone in the city who is interested in theatre. And a graduate who has been taking further training for the past two years in Pasadena, California, returned as the first paid director. He is Gordon Atkinson and he will conduct classes in speech, fencing and ballet; also seminars in acting and directing.

So far the new barn premises have been used solely for rehearsals and workshop purposes: it's a bit draughty yet. However, when funds permit, the group plans to use a section for intimate theatre productions.

"We hope," says Betty Mitchell, "through study and practice to build up a strong group which may become the nucleus for a Calgary theatre, with paid personnel."

in fashion it's "The TOP LOOK"

defined in a hat with a forward line . . .
shoulders sloping to the upper arm . . . sleeves high,
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a skirt diminishing to a slim straigth stem.
Fashion Floor, The Third

for fashion it's Simpson's

Tune to Simpson's broadcasts of the Toronto Symphony "POP" Concerts every Friday evening over the Trans-Canada network of the CBC.

by and large

■ A Hamilton, Ont., girl has applied for the job of elevator operator in the Hydro-Electric System's new building. At present only a hole in the ground marks the spot for the building.

■ Toronto organist Al Bollington found a white cat under the radiator hood of his car. Since the hood was last opened the car had travelled 500 miles. No sufferer from claustrophobia, the cat took refuge in the refrigerator when taken indoors.

■ In Vancouver County Court the SPCA charged that a horse, Rimrock, had been "raked" across the shoulders to make him buck at a rodeo. The owner said the horse was right outside but the case was adjourned until it was decided whether the horse should be brought to the witness stand or the court go out to it. (*See NRU.*)

■ "If I had both hands off the wheel, may I drop dead here!" said farmer Wilfred L. Moore, 69, in County Police Court in Toronto. But PC Ken McGivern testified that he saw Moore with his arms around a woman passenger kissing her while the car weaved along merrily. Moore was fined $25.

■ A CNR train was snow-blocked for four days 115 miles east of Vancouver. Passengers included a travelling salesman caught with his lingerie samples out of reach in a train ahead who "died a thousand deaths" at the thought of the "killing" he could have made and a newlywed couple "alone" with 44 other people.

then and now

Anniversary

Feb. 1, 68th; the Rt. Hon. Louis Stephen St. Laurent.

Appointments

The Hon. **Antonin Galipeault** of Quebec City is the new Chief Justice of the Quebec Court of Appeals.

Alex H. McKinnon adds the portfolio of Mines and Labor to his present post of NS Minister of Health.

Charles L. Beazley, former NS Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs becomes Deputy Provincial Secy. and Clerk of the Executive Council.

Deaths

The Rev. **Arthur Thomas William French,** 95, remembered for his work during Montreal's smallpox epidemic in 1885, and his association for 40 years with the Church of St. John the Evangelist in Montreal.

Norman B. Walton, 65, CNR Executive Vice-president; in Montreal.

Sir Joseph Andrew Chisholm, 87, Chief Justice of the Nova Scotia Supreme Court and one of Canada's most noted jurists; in Halifax.

Thomas E. Walsh, 61, prominent advertising executive; of a heart attack in Windsor, Ont.

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films

WONDERFUL, AWFUL

THE RECENT crop of movies can only drive one back to the old baffling conclusion: the movies are wonderful, the movies are awful.

To realize how wonderful they are you have only to see a recent short entitled "The Sound Man." This film describes in relatively simplified form how sound is photographed, developed, cut, adjusted, synchronized and tuned in and out of a picture. As a result of all this incredible ingenuity and timing we get "Jolson Sings Again" which is both wonderful and awful.

Or, on the more sensible level we get "Mrs. Mike" (wolves howling, Arctic winds whistling, cut in with dialogue—"I'll go if I have to crawl on my hands and knees"—baby crying, water dripping off a paddle, etc. etc.) Or we may get "Madness of the Heart" or "Tell It To the Judge," where the awfulness finally surpasses and obliterates the wonder.

"Jolson Sings Again" is undoubtedly a technical triumph, and as fascinating to watch as the processing of doughnuts in a shop-window. The material is assembled, smoothly curdled into shape, transferred infallibly from one stage to the next, soaked in dripping and syrup, skillfully flipped at exactly the right moment, then finally "produced", done to a turn and wonderful to look at, though with something of the inner consistency of absorbent cotton.

"MRS. MIKE" is based on the actual story of a bride who married a Canadian Mountie and settled down to the primitive life of the remote North, about the turn of the century. The actual experience however has been dipped in the magic developing bath that Hollywood knows how to brew, so that everything seems larger than life and twice as pictorial, and everybody braver, politer, more philosophical and certainly better looking than human beings are likely to be.

It is still possible to catch glimpses of the original experience under the high gloss with which the picture is overlaid—the sense of space and cold and inhuman isolation, and the desperate shifts the civilized must make with little or no help from civilization. Most of the time however "Mrs. Mike" has the familiar flavor of emotion recollected in Hollywood. Dick Powell as Mike Flanagan, the Mountie, and Evelyn Keyes as Mrs. Mike give good standard Hollywood performances.

—United Artists

"MRS. MIKE"
Powell and Keyes.

—Columbia

"TELL IT TO THE JUDGE"
Cummings and Russell.

"MADNESS of the Heart" has Margaret Lockwood as a beautiful receptionist in a doctor's office, a job that enables her to maintain an elegant apartment and a personal maid. Presently she meets and falls in love with a handsome Frenchman (Paul Dupuis) and immediately after that she goes blind. She tries a convent and when that doesn't work out satisfactorily she comes back and marries her Frenchman who takes her off to the family estate, a fine seigneurial set-up in the South of France.

But nothing seems to go right for the poor girl. Her new father-in-law makes wounding remarks, her new sister-in-law is unpleasant to her because she leaves her knitting about, her husband has jealous tantrums, and a neighbor comes over and tries to drown her. Then she falls down a flight of steps and loses her baby. Heaven knows what might have become of her if a famous oculist hadn't taken her in hand and straightened up the eye-trouble in a jiffy.

"TELL IT To The Judge" is a prolonged cross-country romp which would have exhausted any actress with less stamina than Rosalind Russell. In fact the star's stamina is about the only thing this film leaves one to admire. She is presented here as a lawyer, in line for a judgeship. Her candidacy is threatened however by the existence and behavior of her ex-husband (Robert Cummings).

The stars are cheerful about the slapstick that follows; but they don't have to watch it.—*Mary Lowrey Ross.*

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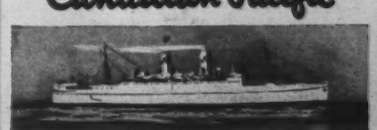

WOMAN OF TOMORROW *with (l. to r.) Deems Taylor, Guy Lombardo, Ray Bolger, Peter Arno, Buddy Rogers, Basil Rathbone, at the Waldorf.*

SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

N.Y.'s Glamour Side

by Bernice Coffey

TWICE A YEAR, January and July, fashion editors from all over the continent converge on Gotham for the New York Dress Institute's Press Week. At this time the city gives them an advance preview of its glamour wares—what's to come in clothes, hats, shoes, jewellery, fashion whims. It's a fabulous week ladies of the press adore reporting back to their public — a week that requires of them cast-iron nerves, ostrich-like digestion, physical stamina.

On hand from Canada this year: Kate Aitken, Montreal *Standard;* Dorothy Booth, Montreal *Gazette;* Rosemary Boxer, CBC; Mona Clark, *Gossip,* Toronto; Gwen Cowley, *Star Weekly,* Toronto; Lotta Dempsey, Toronto *Globe and Mail;* Marjorie Dingle, The Wool Bureau, Toronto; Lillian Foster, Toronto *Telegram;* Armande Marc, *La Patrie,* Montreal; Mary Morgan, Essex Broadcasters; Helen Murphy, Montreal *Herald;* Margaret Thornton, *Canadian Home Journal;* Vivian Wilcox, *Mayfair;* and SATURDAY NIGHT.

Here in capsule form are some of the things seen and done during the week:

New York's milliners are as diverting as anything to be found in the theatre. At Mr. John's 57th Street establishment decor is blonde wood, gold braid swags, blackamoor figures. Models wear *Vogue*-sponsored "doe-eyed" makeup. Standing against a background of Kellogg's breakfast foods, Mr. John introduced a group of hats he calls "Breakfast Straws". Models who showed them clutched family size boxes of the foods after which the hats are named. Most of the hats have an artless daisy-chain charm perfect for summer wear. A few, the Shredded Wheat number for one, resembled a thatched roof. Noted—"Visiting Butterfly" of diamonds perched on hat trimmings . . . silk shantung stoles dyed to match shantung hats.

DALI'S *"Broken Heart" brooch and "Snail Ring" worn by Jarmila Novotna.*

"Please omit flowers," says Walter Florell, who declares he doesn't like roses, forget-me-nots on "female executive" faces and, as far as he is concerned, Victorian bonnets are out for 1950. This year he uses over-sized oranges, peaches, apples, transparent grapes, white pearlized strawberries. Called "Love of Two Oranges", one hat is of pale purple bali with two life-sized oranges dangling over the brim. A bee perches on one of the oranges.

"What with Rita, Clark, Ingrid and the Holy Year and all, so much is going on in the world there's no lack of ideas for John Fred," announced the commentator at John Frederics' posh establishment. Here—Buster Brown and Mary Jane hats in natural straw trimmed with seersucker . . . Can Can hats shaped like French rolls worn on the crest of the head and filled in at the back with a petticoat bustle . . . fairy-tale Cinderella hats trimmed with walnut-sized pearls.

Salvador Dali, surrealist painter, has turned his baffling talents to surrealistic jewellery. His press agent, with extravagance characteristic of his kind, declares Dali has achieved the stature of a 20th Century Cellini. Anyway, both Mr. Dali and his jewellery were on exhibition at a crowded party held in Jean Tennyson's studio, Steinway Hall. On view — famous melted watch (from the painting "Persistence of Memory") paved with diamonds and hanging from a rough gold bough. A concealed watch (unmelted) ticks inside. "Ruby Lips", a lapel pin is set with rows of rubies for lips and two rows of pearls for teeth. "Eye Watch" a blue eye, has lids set with rows of round and baguette diamonds, with a pendant diamond tear drop.

To Princess Gourielli's (Helena Rubinstein) fabulous Park Avenue apartment for tea. Twenty-six huge rooms on four floors include a Salvador Dali mural room; all of them — not excluding bathrooms—filled with paintings. A hall is lined with shelves holding a collection of blue glass. In madame's bedroom, bed and other furniture is made of lucite. Tea was served in the magnificent dining room from a long table covered with a petal pink organdy and lace cloth. Centrepiece—old-fashioned white opal glass comport centred by a tall vase filled with spring flowers.

Surest way to raise your social standing several notches in New York is to gain entry to sell-out "South Pacific". Thanks to Helen Murphy, Women's Editor, Montreal *Herald,* a lady from Oklahoma and high level negotiations of a delicate and complex nature, SN is now among the elite. The musicale is one of those beautiful flawless things that make stage history. Man-of-distinction Ezio Pinza, very masculine, is the perfect foil for refreshing, extremely feminine Mary Martin. But Mary's home-curled hair-do is unlikely to start a style trend. It resembles nothing so much as a Fiji Islander's. But then a carefully styled coiffure could never survive the famous shampoo scene. Mary washes her hair right onstage, singing "Gonna Wash That Man Out of My Hair", playfully flicking gobs of suds at the cast.

New York also offers "Where's Charlie?" (modern version of "Charlie's Aunt"), Ray Bolger starring. Not a great deal of Bolger's inspired dancing, but a lot of broad comedy of the in-one-door-out-another type. If you are in the mood for not-too-subtle comedy, some unrestrained laughs, this is

JACQUES FATH'S *pleat covered shantung dress. From U.S. collection for Halpert.*

your dish as it was ours that night.

Place: Waldorf-Astoria's Wedgwood Room (changed from its former blue décor to pink). Occasion: A lunch held by the Hudnut people. Guests: Newspaperwomen and practically every male celebrity inhabiting New York. A panel of six male celebrities drawn by lot was quizzed by Anne Delafield of "Success Course" fame on "Do men want women to look like the flappers of the 1920's?" Combined answer—a loud "No!"

Guy Lombardo, London (Ontario) born, famed for "the sweetest music this side of heaven": "Definitely against it. We have enough men." Likes fluffy hair.

Deems Taylor, music critic, composer: "Women of 1920's looked like a prep school boy badly in need of a hair cut, who had been in a strip poker game and had to go home in a barrel."

Buddy Rogers, movie star turned orchestra leader, husband of Toronto-born Mary Pickford (he calls her "my Mary"): "I like makeup when it's well done. Women without makeup look like an unmade bed."

Peter Arno, *New Yorker* cartoonist: "I agree with Rogers. Women without makeup belong in an unmade bed."

Basil Rathbone, stage and screen, re nail polish: "Fingertips should be lovely, but not look as though dripping with blood."

Deems Taylor (asked opinion on shorter skirts): "The human knee is a joint—not entertainment."

Ray Bolger (of "Charlie's Aunt"): "Girls, be yourselves. In the time of Louis Quinze women had full figures and full minds. That's the way I like 'em."

The boys concluded wistfully that their opinion didn't really count for much — women would dress as they please, anyway. They and the audience were then introduced to Pat Reed, "The Man's Woman of Tomorrow". Auburn-haired Miss Reed (bust 35", waist 23", hips 34") wore a form fitting green satin dinner dress which displayed her remarkable curves to full advantage. Her hair was fluffy, makeup light. From the manoeuvring among the panel members to be beside Miss Reed when a photograph was taken (Arno outguessed the others) the panel members seemed to think "The Woman of Tomorrow" looked all right today.

—"Mr. John" "BUSTLE BACK" HAT

Memo re Waldorf's luncheon menu: Grapefruit, roast beef with hearts of palm, rum parfait served with lace cookies, demi tasse served with dried mint leaves to drop in the black coffee.

Later—through the famous red door on Fifth Avenue into the drawing room elegance of Elizabeth Arden's salon to meet the lady of the same name and to see clothes by her designer, Castillo. Miss Arden, another Canadian-born New Yorker, has declared open war on boyish hair cut and all her models were in the growing-in stage. On the other hand, Miss Arden is sponsoring shortest skirts seen anywhere in New York. After the show Miss Arden displayed one of her prize possessions, a large painting on glass of an exquisite white desert flower painted by Georgia O'Keefe. When room lights are turned off, the huge painting lighted from behind glows forth in still, serene beauty.

To a supper party at the penthouse, Hampshire House, facing Central Park and one of the most attractive and intimate places for private parties in New York. Walls and ceiling are covered with wallpaper done in opulent clusters of roses. At the windows dark green swag drapes, ruffled white organdy curtains. On the tables, green and white awning-striped cloths; ruby glass ware, rose centered china; centerpieces of red carnations, white snapdragons and asters; the waiting chairs black and gold.

Friday night at the Metropolitan Opera ("La Bohème") the stars on-

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stage shared honors with a diamond pendant worn by the beautiful blonde occupant of a box in the Diamond Horseshoe. It's the historic "Shah of Persia"—99.52 carats of honey colored beauty, more than twice size of well-known Hope Diamond and seen by relatively few people because it was locked away in its owner's vault for some 30 years. Rumored value $500,000, if you are in the market. At a post-performance party held in Sherry's off the Met's Grand Tier, met the cast which had sung "Bohème" with moving beauty—Bidu Sayao, Richard Tucker, Lois Hunt, *et al*, and the Met's Canadian manager, distinguished Edward Johnson, father of Mrs. George Drew.

Fashion intelligence gathered during the week, in brief:

You Will See:

Skirts about 1" shorter than last year, but "wear them at length that becomes you". They are either very full or very slender, the latter tricked out with hidden godets, "freedom" folds and pleats.

Laundry stocks due to rise; suits, dresses, even hats, are slathered with white.

Pique and linen (mostly white, but pink is a comer) have gone high style for day and evening. Silk shantung is everywhere, as is its more refined cousin, honan.

Watch for coat that can be worn as a coat or a dress.

Raid your husband's tie rack for newest thing in hat trimmings. Choose a knitted tie or a loud one, tie it around crown of your hat, let ends dangle at back. Or tack together in centre three lengths of different color ribbons, wear around neck and crossed over in front. Fasten with your gaudiest jewel.

Don't overlook glamour possibilities of veils. New York doesn't. Fasten a veil tightly over your face and hair, then put on your hat. Some of these veils have one tiny rhinestone woven into the veiling to sparkle high up on the cheek. Sally Victor comes up with "Kiss Veil" a bonnet-like affair that goes right over the head and ties under chin.

In costume jewellery look for: Branch coral alternating with "gold nuggets" . . . Chandelier earrings to wear with short coiffures . . . "Halterettes" (necklaces) by Trifari, are useful, too, because they can be attached to strapless dresses to hold them up—a conversation piece double-strand of baroque pearls terminates in golden hands wearing a ruby ring on one finger. The hands look as though they are holding the dress up. Look, too, for eye-catching costume rings, adjustable to any size finger, set with huge baroque pearls.

About your hat—"the surprised look is out. Don't wear your small hat back off your forehead. Line it up with your profile," says Sally Victor.

Brain-Teaser:

Speak of the Devil - - -

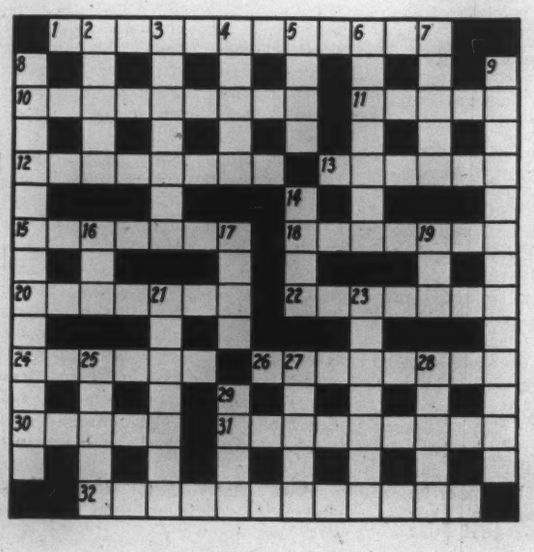
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. How 12 behaves, naturally! (12)
10. But you can't get ten on a cot altogether! (3,2,4)
11. "Don't let her go!" as the cockney exclaimed. (5)
12. See 3.
13. The measure's almost all gone wrong. (6)
15. In respect to a Turk. (7)
18. All wound up on the machinery of government? (3, 4)
20. Painful to listeners. (3-4)
22. Caters to 12's designs, perhaps. (7)
24. We like it with a silver lining. (6)
26. Keen about Cupid? Make light of it! (8)
30. Your land and my land. (5)
31. Its head contains this scented mixture. (3-6)
32. Infernally careless conduct. (5-3-4)

DOWN

2. Fibre from a thistle. (5)
3. 12 and 8. Either way, you're sunk. (7,3,5,3,3,4,3)
4. Day before the Mardi gras in Paris? (5)
5. She's a result of co-education. (4)
6. His coat is a dry-cleaner's nightmare. (7)
7. Bewildered, the D'Oyly Carte got rid of Tracy because he would. (5)
8. See 3.
9. A well set-up type of imp? (8, 5)
14. Hold that bag! (4)
16. It's made frantic by I.O.U.'s (3)
17. The same as a dime. (4)
19. He was part of Masefield's Palestine cargo. (3)
21. Suggests you tick him on your list of authors. (7)
23. Strata in the C.I.O. zone. (7)
25. Of smoking or by smoking? (5)
27. At the exhibition uplifting art is superfluous. (5)
28. Your slip is showing! (5)
29. A plea to a friend may get a stony response. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Crow to pluck
7. Appears
8. Shake up
10. Ovid
11. Saint
12. Slur
15. Electron
16. Rienzi
18. Occult
20. Bullfrog
23. Ives
24. Miser
25. Ayah
28. Knifing
29. Moonlit
30. Huckleberry

DOWN

1. Caprice
2. Oval
3. Testator
4. Posing
5. Utah
6. Kremlin
7. A bone to pick
9. Parting shot
13. Stilt
14. Gills
17. Queen Mab
19. Cherish
21. Royalty
22. Virgil
26. Zinc
27. Moor

(22)

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Food:

Come to the Kitchen

LARGE, cheerful kitchens nostalgically linked with grandmother and her prowess at baking, seem to be returning to the modern scene. The couch with sagging springs will be absent, but a feeling of hospitality permeates the larger and less sterile looking kitchens architects and decorators are advocating.

This leads up to the fact that you can use your kitchen for informal entertaining same as did grandmother. This sort of goings-on is excellent after skiing, skating or other such energetic activities — particularly when you are involved in them yourself.

For this we suggest a simple but satisfying menu:

Raw Relishes with Cheese Bowl
Hot Roast Beef for Sandwiches
Homemade Bread
Sliced Tomatoes, Pickle Relish
Horseradish-Mustard Sauce
Pan Browned Potatoes
Fresh Fruit Cookies
Coffee

The Roast

A sirloin tip roast isn't a well known cut for roasting since it is usually cut into steaks, but you could probably persuade your butcher to produce it *en pièce*. It is excellent for slicing since it is boneless and has a covering of fat which does the basting. A completely efficient oven which does everything but talk back to you solves the problem of the absent cook.

Put the roast on rack in a shallow pan and twirl the dials on the stove timer, park the roast in oven and forget about it until your return. Oven temperature should be 325° (slow) allowing 15-20 minutes per pound for rare; medium, 20-25 minutes; well done, 25-30 minutes. Serve it on a cutting board accompanied by an efficiently sharp carving knife and let the guests slice their own.

Cheese Bowl

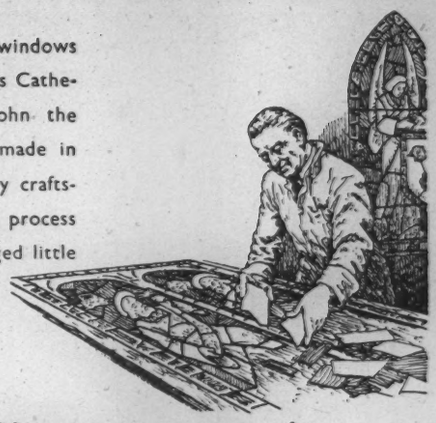
½ lb. cream cheese
2 tins boneless sardines, mashed
¼ cup chopped parsley
¼ cup chopped pimento
¼ cup chopped chives
Lemon juice to moisten

Combine ingredients thoroughly. Chill and serve in a mound surrounded on platter with carrot sticks, celery, radishes, cauliflower, *et al.*

The hostess should really have fun at this sort of a party, particularly when the service takes care of itself. With the kitchen sink nearby there should be no problem of dirty dishes the morning after.

■ Newfoundland brings another entry in annual contest for a Canadian fish. Flipper pie, made from northern seals. Individual flippers weigh about a pound and a half. Average Newfoundlander can easily stow away one at a sitting. The flipper is slightly precooked before being baked with cubed vegetables. It is covered with thick pie crust and tastes "somewhere between duck and venison".

Stained-glass windows in New York's Cathedral of St. John the Divine were made in Birmingham by craftsmen using a process that has changed little in 500 years.



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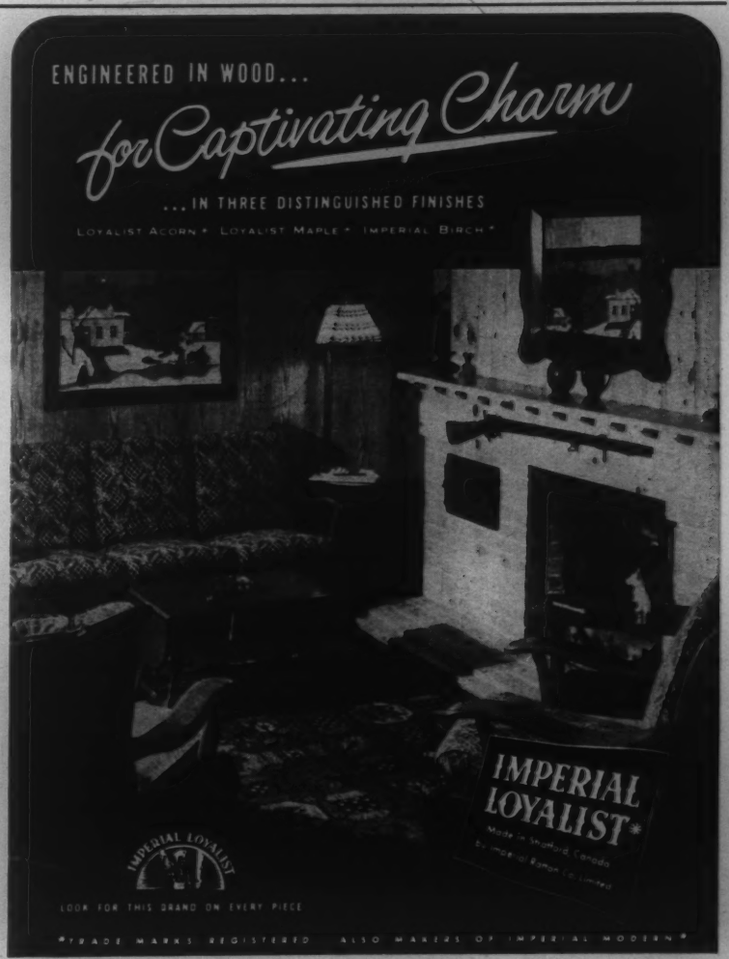
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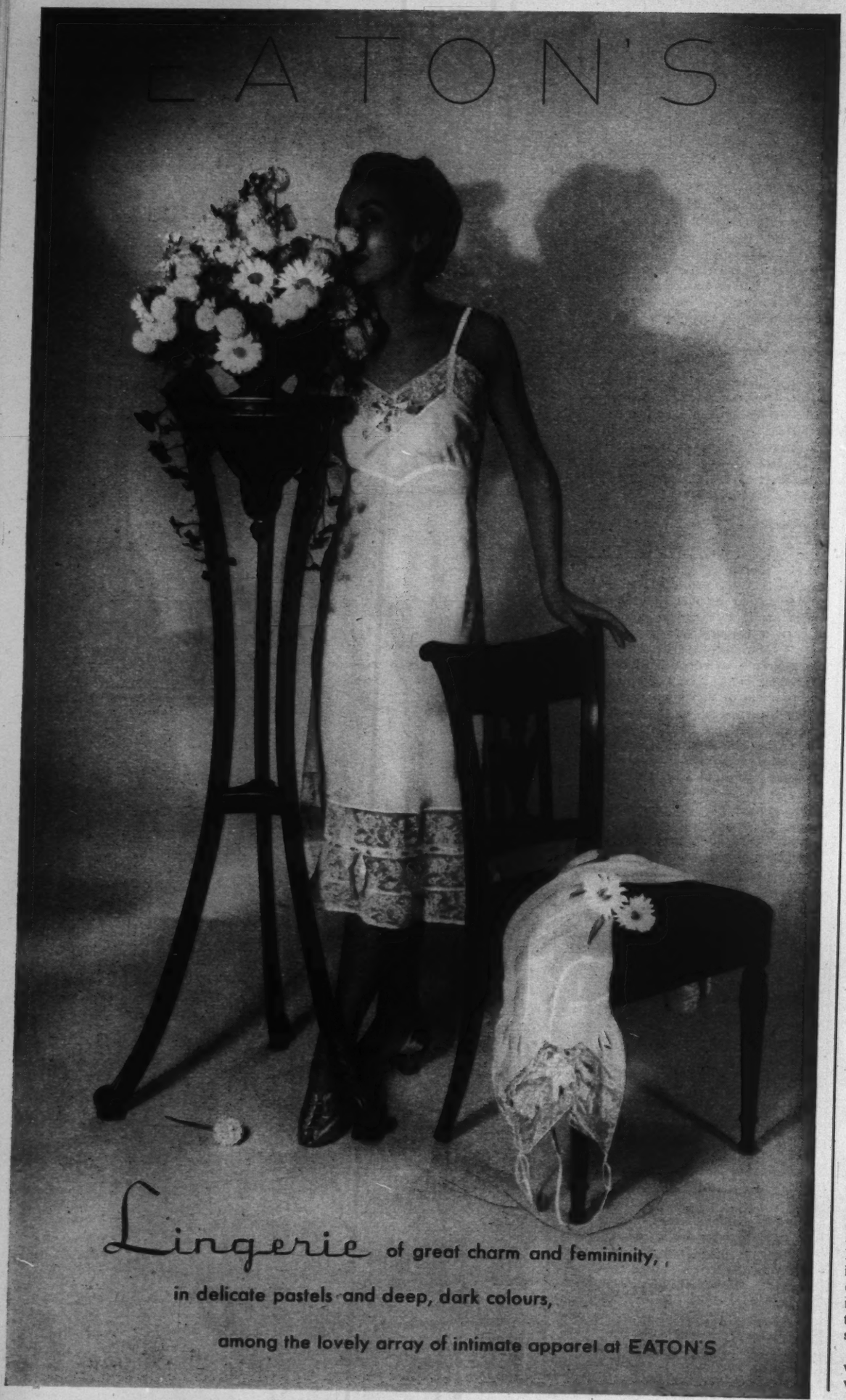
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Woman of the Week:

Voice with Ambition

by Jean Love Galloway

SHE came into Toronto's Union Station with exactly $60 in hard-earned cash and an overnight bag. Just turned 19, this girl had two rich possessions which she didn't show as she hustled through the railway station. For one thing, she had a *voice*. And with it—a burning *ambition* to become a great opera singer.

That was two years ago. Today, Marguerite Gignac of Windsor, Ontario, is on the way to realizing her ambition. Dark and petite, with winning eyes, this French Canadian singer is definitely marked for fame, according to musical experts.

This week, Marguerite is delighting CBC's Wednesday night opera listeners, as well as crowds attending the eight-day Opera Festival being produced by the Royal Conservatory Opera Company in Toronto's Royal Alexandra theatre. For these performances, Marguerite sings the role of "Zerlina" in Mozart's "Don Giovanni."

—Gordon Jarrett
Marguerite Gignac

Guests at Bigwin Inn, Lake of Bays, will remember "The Singing Waitress" of the 1948 season—the waitress who came back in 1949 as professional singer for the Bigwin concerts: Marguerite Gignac, studying on a bursary and scholarship from the Royal Conservatory of Music, is obliged to earn money during the summer to cover winter-term living expenses.

Toted Trays

Bigwin gave her a job in the big Marine diningroom where she toted trays, pleasing her guests and her employers no end. After hours, the hotel's staff used to get together and coax Marguerite to sing to them round the campfires at their huts. Then one night, she got the chance to sing at the classical concert in the great rotunda. She was a hit. Canadians and Americans, all applauded her. The next year Manager Leslie engaged her as a singer, with free time to suntan and rehearse to her heart's content.

Marguerite Gignac was acclaimed a new sensation in Eaton Auditorium when she appeared with the Royal Conservatory Opera Company singing the role of "Susanna" in Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro." That was in December 1948. It was her first role and her first time on the stage. While her part was not a lead in this (nor in Puccini's "Gianni Schicchi," produced in Hart House Theatre the next year), music critics admitted in their columns that she practically stole the show in both performances.

Discovery of this talented artist, who is an accomplished pianist as well as singer, stems from the Kiwanis

Music Festival. There, in 1947, Marguerite Gignac won high honors in both piano and vocal classes. She had also won the Rose Bowl at the Chatham, Ont., Music Festival. At the 1949 Kiwanis Festival she received the highest marks ever given to a female singer (98). Lady Helen Henschel's comment was: "This girl deserves 100. But that is a mark I will never give."

Last year, Windsor brought their soprano home to star in the 15th season of the Assumption College Christian Culture Series. Organized by Rev. J. Stanley Murphy, this popular concert series makes a most valuable contribution to the cultural life of Windsor. There, to a packed house, Marguerite Gignac triumphed in her debut.

Though young Marguerite Gignac has bounded ahead with her singing career, her life so far hasn't been an easy one by any means. Her mother, a trained singer and a piano teacher, died when Marguerite was 13. She knew her daughter was talented and had started her on piano lessons at the age of seven. When she was 15, Marguerite began vocal lessons.

With two younger brothers and a father who couldn't financially give his daughter much encouragement in an operatic career, the young singer taught piano herself for two years to pay for her own lessons. She earned extra money too, playing the organ in the church at LaSalle. Then at 18, Marguerite passed her ATCM examinations in both piano and vocal.

Finding the Cash

It was soon after this that Marguerite headed for Toronto to try out for scholarships at the Royal Conservatory. To pay her room and board, she did odd jobs. She sat with babies. She played the organ for six o'clock masses before beginning morning lectures at the Conservatory. She played for weddings, funerals, sang at banquets and small concerts. While she was granted a Conservatory bursary the first year, she still had to find the cash to pay the balance of her tuition, and was able to take only one lesson a week from her teacher, Dr. Ernest Vinci.

Next problem was the need of a coach between lessons. The singer went to Irene Bird, who had acted as accompanist for her at the Kiwanis Music Festival. Mrs. Bird agreed to coach her, has taken a personal interest in the girl and accompanied her on many of her concerts.

This year, Marguerite is on full scholarship at both the Senior School at the Conservatory and the Opera School. Her father died in November. Marguerite must still work to earn her way. Like many other artists on-the-make, she knows, oh so well, the meaning of the extra 40c between a full course meal and a bowl of soup at the Conservatory's cafeteria.

Next to her talent and her industry, the important thing about Marguerite Gignac is that she knows where she's going. As a youngster, she planned to be a singer. She is determined to be a fine singer. She has the patience and the grit to win out. Nobody doubts that she will.

the lighter side

Trial By Electronics

by Mary Lowrey Ross

SOME YEARS ago a friend of mine described to me her work as a student observer in a progressive nursery school.

Her function was a comparatively simple one. She just had to sit, observing but invisible, behind a screen, and record the playground behavior on a sort of score-card; so many points each for the observed characteristics of Initiative, Cooperation, Competitiveness, Emotionalism, (Strong, Weak, Negative), Pugnacity, Effort, etc., etc. Eventually the score-cards were collected and run through a calculating machine which toted up the score and presented it in the form of a Personality Quotient report.

As it turned out the system broke down in the end. The calculating machine was efficient and incorruptible, but the observers themselves were fallible; *i.e.*, they tended to exercise judgment. For instance there was frequently a difference of opinion about whether a three-year-old who seized the sand-pile and held off everybody else with a shovel was showing unwarranted combativeness or high private initiative —a point that has worried thinkers in far wider fields than a nursery school playground. The problem persisted even after a careful screening of the observers. In fact the only final solution would have been to set the calculating machine up behind the screen and allow it to make the observations.

Recently, too, the child psychologists have made another disconcerting discovery. It seems that a child's personality alters under examination, subtly yet so swiftly that by the time the investigator has finished all he had to add up is the intelligence quotient of a changeling while the original child goes safely unexplored.

YOU MIGHT think that this would discourage the researchers, but apparently it hasn't. They still believe that if your statistical line is properly weighted you can drop it into any pool of human behavior and hook the essential truth to the surface.

Professor Robert E. Cushman recently pointed out in an address before the American Physical Society that "there is reason to believe that loyalty boards are perfecting a sort of punch-board technique for judging a man's loyalty. If he buys the *Daily Worker* from a newsstand the fact rates so many points; if he subscribes to it the rating is a bit higher. If he gave money to the Spanish Loyalists or petitioned for the pardon of Earl Browder or, as a college student belonged to the American Student Union, each fact is weighed."

The speaker added cautiously that he was not suggesting that IBM machines were actually being used in loyalty tests. He did indicate however that justice itself is in danger of falling into the hands of the statistical experts.

It could quite conceivably happen. Some bright young mathematician with the dawn of the new Cybernetics Era in his eyes, could easily get the idea that if you could only collect sufficient data, reduce it to binary numbers and feed it to a computing machine in the form of holes punched in a paper tape, you could figure out any citizen's patriotism to the last decimal point.

Obviously it would simplify judicial procedure to have an IBM machine instead of, say, Judge Medina, presiding on the judge's bench. There would be no back talk from the defence lawyers or from the defendant either, the political ruling under these circumstances being, one may assume, that citizens should be screened and not heard. There would be no obstructions or delays, everything would go clicketty-clack, and by the time the score-card had dropped into its final slot all sorts of well-meaning people would find themselves in strange categories.

FOR INSTANCE I occasionally pick up a copy of the *Canadian Tribune* at the corner newsstand and have even out of idleness and curiosity read one over someone's shoulder in the streetcar. I must frequently have attended high-minded meetings which were also attended by Communists, bent on infiltration; and I once had a rather bitter political argument at lunch with a member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. I don't think I should have any difficulty in explaining these activities to a fair-minded loyalty commission, but I doubt very much if I could clear them up satisfactorily with a computing machine.

It is probably fortunate for the human race that the more highly organized a machine is, the more likely it is to break down under a peak load. The strain undergone by Judge Medina during the trial of eleven Communists would probably have sent an IBM computer to the scrap heap.

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J. FRASER COATE, M.B.E.

Montreal Trust Company has announced the establishment of a Pension Division and the appointment of J. Fraser Coate as Manager of this new Division.

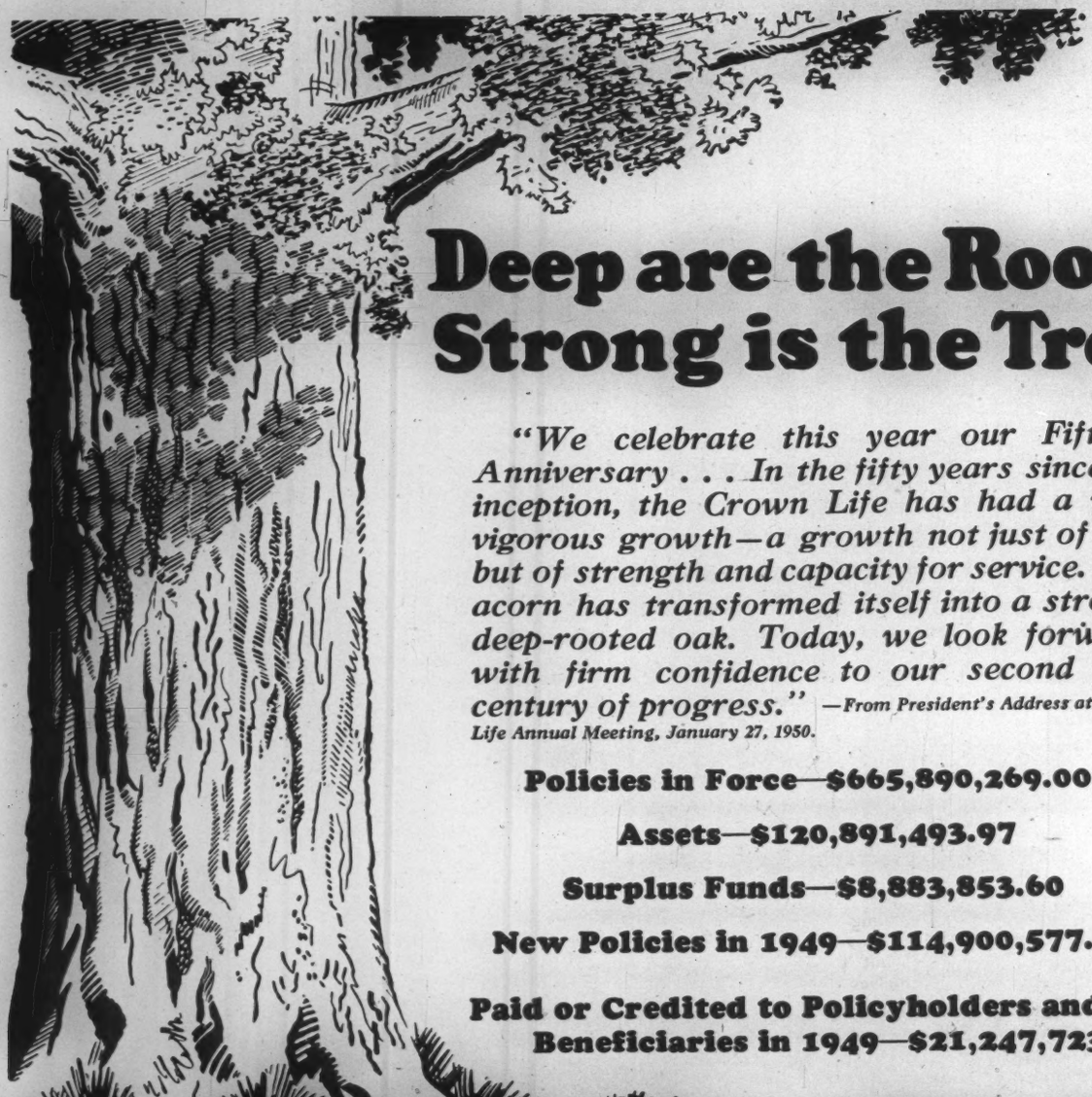
LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO., LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "A" shares and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending February 28, 1950, payable on the 1st day of March, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 1st day of February, 1950. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By Order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

Toronto, January 20, 1950.



Deep are the Roots Strong is the Tree

"We celebrate this year our Fiftieth Anniversary . . . In the fifty years since its inception, the Crown Life has had a very vigorous growth—a growth not just of size but of strength and capacity for service. The acorn has transformed itself into a strong, deep-rooted oak. Today, we look forward with firm confidence to our second half century of progress." —*From President's Address at Crown Life Annual Meeting, January 27, 1950.*

Policies in Force—$665,890,269.00

Assets—$120,891,493.97

Surplus Funds—$8,883,853.60

New Policies in 1949—$114,900,577.00

Paid or Credited to Policyholders and Beneficiaries in 1949—$21,247,723.49

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Dividend No. 50

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Seventy-Five cents (75c) per share, plus a bonus of Fifty cents (50c) per share ($1.25 in all) on the outstanding no par value shares of the Company has been declared payable March 1, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 15, 1950. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
JAMES RICHARDS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ont., January 23, 1950.

DAVIS LEATHER COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 37½c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class A shares of this Company, payable March 1, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 1, 1950.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 17½c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class B shares of this Company payable March 1, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 1, 1950.

By Order of the Board.
KENNETH C. BENNINGTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Newmarket, Ontario,
January 25, 1950.

CANADIAN BREWERIES LIMITED

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Company, payable April 1, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business February 28th, 1950.

By Order of the Board
W. C. BUTLER,
Secretary.

Toronto, January 25, 1950.

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN ALBERTA?

The prairie oil bonanza may be the spark that sets off an economic revolution for Alberta. An article of national significance, next week, by L. J. Rogers.

Canada's Trade Is Reacting To New Economic Forces

Trade Channels Being Reshaped By Export-Import Changes And New Movements in Prospect

by Ernest Waengler

WHEN Mr. Abbott recently announced that Canada's foreign exchange reserves stood at the highest level since the dollar crisis of 1947, Canadians had reason to be satisfied and confident. An increase in gold and U.S. dollars of $119 million since the end of 1948 is certainly an indication that we are not doing too badly in our foreign trade. And indeed, exports to our most important customer, the United States, have been practically equal to those in the record-breaking year 1948, in spite of a softening market and increasing competition from other countries.

An examination of our exports to other parts of the world shows that there have been drastic changes in only two areas, Continental Europe and the Far East.

Most European countries bought only a fraction of their 1948 purchases. Exports to France for the first 11 months were down from $78 million to $34 million compared to the same period in 1948, Italy from $31 million to $11 million, the Netherlands from $39 million to $13 million. A notable exception is Belgium, whose purchases of Canadian goods went up from $28.6 million to $46.6 million. The opposite trend took place in the underdeveloped countries of Asia and Africa. Sales to Commonwealth countries in Asia increased from $52 million to $98 million (an increase of 140 per cent in India alone) and to non-Commonwealth countries in Asia and Africa from $75 million to $96 million.

Within a few decades Canada has run the full course of a rapidly developing nation. From a supplier of food and raw materials to highly industrialized areas, it has become a potential source of capital equipment for the economically backward.

The disbalance of world trade has caused this logical development to be still more of a potentiality than a fact. The countries which are most in need of Canada's manufactured goods are nearly all desperately short of dollars and will buy from us only those commodities which cannot be supplied by soft currency sources. This trend is reflected in a recently published analysis of exports by commodities, also covering the period from January 1 to November 30, 1949.

Exports of textiles, one of the most vulnerable items, fell from $42 million in 1948 to $23 million last year, chemicals from $74 million to $64 million, machinery from $36 million to $29 million, ships from $59 million to $37 million, toys and sporting goods from $1¾ million to a little over half a million. The fact that our overall exports in 1949 were practically the same as in 1948 was almost entirely due to a compensating increase in the exportation of vegetable products from $559 million to $700 million for the first 11 months of the year.

The implications are obvious enough if one considers the distribution of employment in Canada, which shows that 25 per cent of the total force work in primary industries, 32 per cent in manufacturing and construction and 43 per cent in services of all kinds, most of which depend more heavily on the manufacturing industries than on agriculture or mining. The present unemployment figure, representing a postwar record, can thus easily be explained by the loss of foreign business to our industries, which is neither reflected in our export totals nor in the stand of our exchange reserves.

Opposite Trends

As a national economy we appear to be caught between two opposite trends, the dollar shortage, which forces our customers to confine their buying from us to indispensable primary products, and the shifting of our population from the land and mines to the factories, brought about by the increasing skill, education and desire for a higher living standard.

To some extent our continued prosperity at home cushioned the full effect of this squeeze. It won't do so indefinitely. Canada has the highest rate of per capita exports of any country in the world and the continuance of this rate is a primary requirement for the maintenance of our living standard. Like most other nations, we must export in order to buy the goods we need from foreign sources. But we have also the additional need for exports in order to keep our jobs safe, and we must furthermore export the type of goods we have geared ourselves to produce, if we don't want to go backward in our national development.

To make an accurate estimate of the long-range future of our foreign trade is only possible to the extent to which we can control or at least recognize the factors that determine it. The most important of these factors is the continued prosperity south of our border. Having been forced to put more than half of our eggs in one basket, we are now exceedingly vulnerable to any change in business conditions in the United States, a country in which the economic picture changes more frequently and more drastically than almost anywhere else.

A year ago, businessmen and economists across the border were almost unanimous in predicting a major recession for 1949. It never came. Except for a few minor readjustments and local hardships, production, total sales and national income are at a record level. There is every reason to presume that 1950 will not bring the big slump any more than 1949 did.

U.S., The Creditor

There is yet another reason for optimism. Strong indications point toward an increasing awareness in Washington that a country to whom practically everybody in the world owes money, must learn to behave as a creditor nation. Secretary of State Acheson said recently: "When the Charter for the International Trade Organization is adopted, as I hope it will be early next session of Congress, its provisions will require substantial changes in some of our customs legislation, which will simplify and facilitate the progress of importation."

Already the stage is being set for the third round of negotiations for the mutual reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers under the Geneva General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Practical steps are under way to liberalize the customs service and remove the invisible tariff wall of an inequitable, slow and oppressive administration of the Tariff Act.

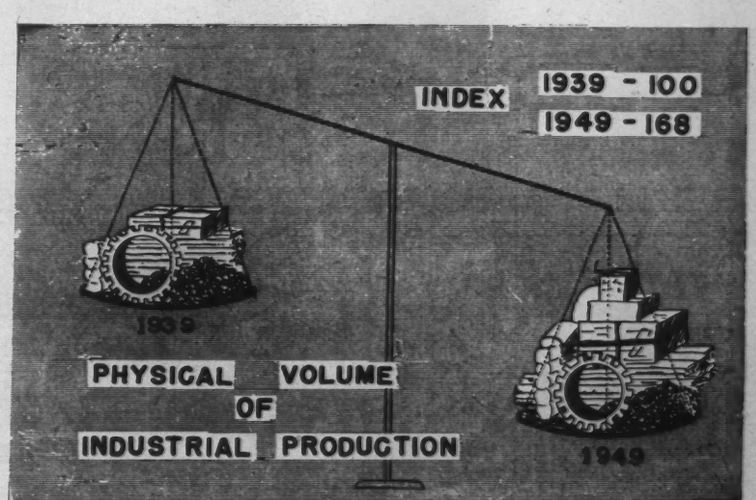
The Tariff Act itself, that relic from the protectionist depression era of 1930, has been modified on several occasions, but it is widely recognized today that these changes are far from adequate and that the U.S. needs a completely new tariff law, based on the realization that free world trade is impossible unless the countries with unfavorable dollar balances can pay for their requirements with exports to the U.S.

—Herblock, in The Washington Post

"WHAT SAY WE ALL MOVE INTO THE 20TH CENTURY?"

The second biggest factor in our export future is Great Britain. Our wheat contract ends next July. Whether it will be extended is anybody's guess, but it is already fairly obvious that we won't get any extension on the basis of the $2 price of the old one. It is equally evident that we will sell less meat and eggs to the U.K.

Britain is not the only market for food products in which we shall have difficulties maintaining our export goals. The U.S. Government has announced its intention of liquidating at bargain prices the huge accumulation of potatoes, dried eggs, milk, barley and oats, resulting from its farm support program. Although particularly sensitive to foreign dumping in their own country, the Americans are prepared to place the full



INDUSTRIAL CANADA: *Because of trade troubles, more potential than fact?*

ERNEST WAENGLER *is Export Manager for a Toronto manufacturing concern.*

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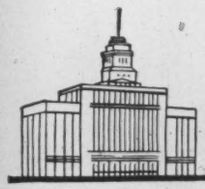
the 1949 record of CONFIDENCE in—



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Again last year our representatives arranged more new protection than in any previous year in Canada Life's 103-year history. Here are the highlights of another period of steadily growing confidence in Canada Life:

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New Insurance (excluding annuities)	127,391,494
New Annuity Business	19,141,371
Insurance in Force (excluding annuities)	1,211,869,522
Annuity Business in Force	165,056,990
Total Assets	370,297,664
Surplus	20,138,037
Interest Earned	3.83%

their future is secure . . . because of confidence in Canada Life

their tomorrows are bright . . . because of confidence in Canada Life

burden of falling prices on foreign farmers, rather than let their own agricultural population suffer the natural consequences of the growing buyers' market. This move will inevitably have an effect on Canada's food exports in 1950.

Declines of other exports to the sterling area are likely, possibly with the exception of India, which is getting loans for the industrialization of its economy. South Africa may soon be in a position to relax some import restrictions, though there is always a danger that the new industries that have grown up behind the wall of protection will demand the continuation of such protection even after it has become fiscally unsound. The great potential market of China is now closed to Canadian producers. Japan's progress toward economic health may prove a mixed blessing, as Japanese competition in the manufacturing field becomes a growing problem.

With regard to Latin America there is some cause for optimism. Reckless spending of dollars accumulated as a result of abnormal wartime purchases has created a dire lack of hard currency in all these countries except oil-rich Venezuela. Recently, however, there has been a decided upward trend and, with the exception of Argentina, there is already some evidence of a loosening up.

Recent developments in the Near East have been decidedly favorable. Saudi Arabia and Iran, who profited heavily by the world's ever-increasing hunger for petroleum products, are making rapid progress and considerable Zionist funds are being spent on the development of Palestine.

Flexible Economy

Much will depend on the flexibility of Canada's economic factor. In the past half-century we have proved to what astonishing degree we are capable of adapting our productive capacity to world trends. There is no doubt that our aggressiveness and power of improvisation will be put to further tests. But our proven flexibility of production will have to be extended to the field of consumption. We may have to learn to switch our buying to new sources in order to help those whom we want as customers.

There are two possible approaches to the present problems of foreign trade, bilateralism and multilateralism. We Canadians believe in multilateralism not only because it corresponds to our tradition of free enterprise, but because many of the goods of which we have a surplus are not suitable for export to the area from which we want to import.

Unless the countries who are in dollar troubles learn how to make the kind of goods the dollar countries want, to make them at a suitable price and in adequate quantities, and to sell them with the kind of aggressive sales and advertising technique to which North Americans are susceptible, no power on earth can ever restore the balance of world trade. Loans, grants and propaganda can only set the stage for this battle of survival and create the most favorable conditions possible, but they cannot change economic facts.

BANK OF MONTREAL
ESTABLISHED 1817
DIVIDEND NO. 347

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the FIRST day of MARCH next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st January, 1950.

By Order of the Board.
GORDON R. BALL,
General Manager.

Montreal, 10th January, 1950.

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The Clydeside Radical

Born in the Glasgow Coal-fields, Mine Workers' Head Has Been A Scrapper Most of his Life

by Miller Stewart

WHEN the chancellor of St. Francis Xavier placed an LLD hood over the bowed head of Pat Conroy, a reporter asked an old miner what Conroy's initials were. "Oh, he's got a flock of letters in back of his name now, but he's still just Pat Conroy in front."

The Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Congress of Labor, in spite of the fact that he was born in Scotland and has a rolling Doric accent, reminds one of a game Irish terrier. Grizzled with grey, his hair is the right shade of red. His shoulders are still thick and his step springy. His clothes are those of a quiet, conservative businessman.

Like Philip Murray, President of the CIO, Conroy's racial background is Irish, but he, too, seems to have absorbed from a Scottish environ-

—Globe and Mail

PAT CONROY

ment a large measure of good sense—his Celtic pugnacity is tempered by Caledonian seriousness.

Conroy was born at Ballieston, near Glasgow, the seventh of ten children. His mother was widowed when Pat was eight, so he went to work in the coal pits at the ripe age of thirteen. Since his mother thought that a day's work was no excuse for a wasted evening, Pat got the habit of studying at night.

When he came to Canada at the age of twenty he was a well-informed union man with a Clydeside radical background. In the Alberta coalfields he found that an Irish name, a Scottish accent and a sound knowledge of union procedure made him a leader, in spite of his youth, when management tried to cut wages. A bitter strike was won with little or no organization or financial backing. When it was over seven months later, Conroy was a prominent figure in Drumheller.

He was elected Secretary of a branch of the Workers Party of Canada organized in the Badlands coalfields by a man named Tim Buck. It took only a few weeks for Conroy to learn that the party was getting instructions from Moscow. He resigned, and the Communists have hated him and battled with him ever since.

After his experience in Alberta, Conroy worked in various coal fields in Canada, United States and Mexico. He became Vice President of the United Mine Workers of Canada in 1935 when he hung up his underground tack in the "dry" for good. When the Canadian Congress of Labor was formed in 1940, Pat was elected a Vice President and the following year he was elected Secretary-Treasurer, chief executive officer of the Congress. He has been returned by every convention since. He is also National Director of Organization over 375,000 workers.

There were those who felt that Conroy's association with John L. Lewis would make him unfit for the type of work that he would have to do under war conditions when amity between management and labor was the only feasible way. He soon proved he was just as good at finesse and diplomacy as he had been at rough and tumble. Some of his bitterest invective has been directed against labor leaders.

Rare Discretion

The unions in the Congress have entirely different labor-management histories, some bitter and stormy like Pat's Mine Workers, others in ascending degrees of amicability. Conroy can sense the atmosphere of negotiation and governs his actions with rare discretion.

Basically he believes that the ultimate aim of labor relations lies in cooperative teamwork between management and labor on a basis of goodwill and mutual respect. That's why he was awarded the MBE—for doing all he could to promote and extend good relations between employee and employer during the war.

Conroy realizes that either reactionary employers or unreasonable labor can retard the progress of labor relations. He is fiercely determined that the Communist plan to keep trouble stirring at all times and in every possible place shall not succeed.

The general staff of the Congress, of which Conroy is but one very important unit, had chosen from the very wide array of union officials the right man for the task in almost every case. By close attention to the advice of those closest to the battle line, the rank and file of the workers themselves, and by a shrewd appraisal of the men assigned to the key posts, the battle plan has won almost every skirmish and has taken every major objective to date.

business angle

In Praise of Fear

I HAVE a plan for the avoidance of economic depressions. It's simple but, I think, should be effective. Each nation would appoint an economic czar, pay him handsomely and treat him with honor so long as he did well but hang him (no excuses accepted) immediately the economy dipped below a certain level. He would get nice cash bonuses, and extras like beautiful Egyptian dancing girls, if results were extra good. If, unfortunately, they were extra bad, the economic czar's staff would be executed too.

You note that the psychological basis of this plan is fear, and that it would be especially compelling in this situation where the subject had so much to lose (that's assuming that he had previously done well enough to win the extras). Fear has its good points. It's doing much, now, to keep us out of war. The frightfulness of the atom bomb and the other horrors of which we hear from time to time make us willing to go to almost any lengths to avoid war, for the very good reason that we think a new war might loose forces that would destroy us and perhaps all civilization. Not only are we doing our best to keep from getting out of temper with friendly nations who find themselves compelled by circumstances to follow courses of which we disapprove, but we actually join with them (in peacetime!) to build up our side militarily in the event that our fears materialize and we really do have a war. Perhaps never before has war been avoided and unity sought more determinedly.

Viewing With Alarm

IT WOULD probably be very good for us if we feared economic depression as we feared war. If we did, we would view with alarm in good times the beginning of every adverse development that threatened to pull us downward. We would try to nip it in the bud. If, for example, we saw that Britain was running out of dollars because she had an adverse balance of trade with the dollar countries, we would do our part right then to correct the situation by making it easier for British goods to enter this country; we would not wait, as we have actually waited, until the situation became acute before acting. We would be afraid to wait.

If we feared depression as we fear war, we would not tolerate the stupidity in high places that thinks the right way to combat an incipient trade slump is to build a fence around the country to keep out the other fellow's goods. That sounds like a crazy notion for an export-trade-conscious country like Canada to hold, but it is what actually happened in the 1930's. Then every nation strove mightily to promote trade by exporting more of its own goods to other countries and, at the same time, to keep its own market to itself by shutting out other nations' goods. When everyone did it, there naturally was no trade, or only as much as could slop over the walls built to keep it out.

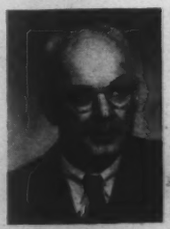
Inevitable Crisis

IT WAS this that did more than anything else to deepen and prolong the Great Depression, and it is the redevelopment of this "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost" attitude that we must guard against at the present time. We are seeing signs of it in the recent angry cries by Canadians that Britain is acting maliciously in reducing her buying from us, whereas the truth is that Britain simply lacks the monetary means of payment.

Britain lacks dollars for several reasons—for years her exports to the dollar countries have been only about half as much as her imports from them, the war ate up most of her investments that had produced dollars, and the United States and Canada are now providing fewer dollars through Marshall aid and other means. In the circumstances, Britain can only pay for imports with exports, and so she has to buy from nations who will take equal amounts of her goods in payment.

The silly feature of all this is that the inevitableness of the world dollar crisis should have been obvious from the start. Our politicians and economists and bankers must surely have known it, yet they consented to follow the line of least immediate resistance. By sharply restricting its imports, North America pursued a trade policy which effectively drained dollars out of the rest of the world, so North America then handed out dollars in Marshall aid and loans and credits. Now these dollars are being cut off, so there's a crisis. The answer, obviously, is that we have to take more goods from other countries if they're to be able to buy from us, but it's difficult to get acceptance of this fact.

Hanging an economic dictator would be a much easier way to deal with the problem.



by

P. M. Richards

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Please send me full particulars of CANADIAN INVESTMENT FUND.
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
.....

Milner, Ross & Co.
INVESTMENT DEALERS
330 BAY STREET TORONTO
Hamilton Brantford Windsor Brampton

Next Week's
COVER by KARSH

and with a feature article on EINSTEIN—"Man of the Century: Symbol for Mankind" by Dr. Leopold Infeld of the University of Toronto, who lived and worked with Einstein at Princeton University.

THE ECONOMY

UNEMPLOYMENT in Canada was placed at 323,000 by the Department of Labor last week, up from 261,000 at the end of December. Much of the increased joblessness was wholly normal (i.e. due to the winter closing of the Port of Montreal, the seasonal contraction of activity in forestry and mining, etc.) and some was ascribable to weather, occurring largely in regions such as British Columbia which have suffered exceptionally heavy snows and low temperatures. But it was also evident that Canada as a whole was feeling the effects of the sharp cuts in food purchasing by the sterling area countries and the consequent decrease in farm buying power.

On the other hand, it was also observable that the country was now feeling the stimulation of the many new physical developments under way across the country. Apart from Labrador iron, Alberta oil and Quebec titanium, influences such as Inland Steel Company's big undertaking in the Steep Rock district and that of the Cobalt Chemical and Refinery Company at Cobalt, Ont., are not only creating new employment but also bringing welcome U.S. dollars into Canada. This is reflected in improvement in Canada's exchange reserve position. With the return of spring, much potential new employment will become effective.

Investment:

WARY CANADIANS

AS CANADIAN exports dropped, the role of domestic investment in keeping business activity at a high level became more important. To the unions' demands that the Government get job-creating public works underway (SN Jan. 24), was added the urging of private businessmen that private Canadian capital get its feet wet.

—CNR

HEWERS OF WOOD: *For Canadian participation in new ventures, the capital of small investors is needed.*

J. W. Clark, executive with the Investment Dealers' Association of Canada told a Belleville, Ont., audience that the small investor could do a lot to put Canadian capital into Canadian development. Savings in Canada amounted to over $7 billion, and of this, $4½ billion was in savings deposit accounts. Even allowing for the ready cash needs of individuals, this represented a large sum which could be put to work.

In spite of the incentives which natural resources development offered, Canadians were still being wary. Mr. Clark put his finger on a significant index: before the war, 300,000 Canadians had savings deposits in excess of $1,000, now 900,000 of them had passed the four-figure mark.

If the small investor had become so important in Canadian development, what was holding him back? Clark had an answer. "(Small investors) know how to bank their savings, and they have been taught how to buy Canada Savings Bonds. They understand insurance, but beyond that, the business of investing is a mystery."

If Canadians were timid about risking money on Canadian development, foreigners, especially Americans, were not. Last year outsiders set up 177 industries in Canada. This included ten European firms, 50 British, and at least 60 U.S. (the latter to supply oil field equipment and machinery in Alberta).

The Department of Trade and Commerce recorded an increased emphasis throughout 1949 on American branch plants establishing in Canada. The indicators were it would continue throughout 1950. In many respects the U.S. capital inflow was desirable, but in others (SN Dec. 13) it was not.

Mines:

GROWTH

CLOSE to 4,800 more mining claims were recorded last year than in 1948 in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories, the estimated total being 37,479 as against 32,698. The largest gain was in Ontario, due to the heavy staking for uranium in the Sault Ste. Marie area. Some 13,472 claims were recorded in Ontario as compared with 9,029 in 1948. The all-time record in this province was in 1946 when 23,763 claims were recorded. Claims recorded in the Sault Ste. Marie district last year numbered 3,806, an increase of 2,233.

URANIUM

A slackening in prospecting for uranium was apparent late last year with prospectors again turning their attention to the search for gold. Concern is now being felt that the prospecting boom of last year, which concentrated on uranium, may peter out. Mining men, however, feel that a better price, and assurance that a market will be available for an extended period, might revive interest and bring new discoveries.

Numerous promising finds were made last year, but so far Canada still has only one uranium mine, and only one property, Nicholson Mines, near Goldfields, Saskatchewan, being worked underground. Camray Mines, on

the east shore of Lake Superior, original discovery and leading prospect, in the Alona Bay area, closed down when underground results failed to substantiate the rich surface showings.

Two of the more recent uranium discoveries in the Alona Bay area compare favorably with the 1948 and 1949 finds in the Lake Athabaska and Black Lake regions of Northern Saskatchewan, and appear to have excellent possibilities for commercial production, according to a report by an Ontario Department of Mines' geologist.

Agriculture:

TIT FOR TAT

WHILE the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture and Cooperatives, shocked by farm price drops, was making recommendations to the Provincial Cabinet, Stanley N. Jones, President of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, had some blunt things to say about the farm leaders.

They must accept full responsibility for the loss of foreign food markets, said Mr. Jones, because of their insistence on continued government monopoly of wartime marketing. At the end of the war hopes were high for a return to the free market economy, but farm leaders again exerted every pressure for monopoly in the hands of government.

"This monopoly has continued in effect, a situation in which the free market has not been permitted to function, but in which compulsory monopoly control has been imposed upon producers, with price fixing and government contracts, resulting in great losses to farmers and loss of markets."

NB APPLES

New Brunswick's lusty young apple-growing industry, which took big forward strides in the war years and now produces about 115,000 barrels a year, is discovering that life is earnest.

No longer, experienced orchardists have warned the farmers, can they depend on people buying whatever they offer for sale. They will have to compete to stay in business, to prevent themselves from being squeezed out of the picture by Nova Scotia and British Columbia apples. Nova Scotia particularly is market-hungry because sales to Britain have been drying up, and Nova Scotia has ten times New Brunswick's harvest to worry about.

At present 85 per cent of the New Brunswick crop is sold at home. The remainder last year went to a variety of places, including Quebec, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, a few shipments to the West Indies and Venezuela and — even stranger — 19 carloads to Nova Scotia, which is the same thing as sending coals to Newcastle.

Marketing experts say New Brunswick growers, in order to hold their own domestic market and expand it, will have to take an apple-tree leaf out of aggressive British Columbia's book and plan ahead for more pre-cooling and cold storage facilities, more attractive packaging, careful grading, more efficient handling, new packing and by-products plants, more effective advertising, and a united selling program.

U.S. business

Pulp and Paper:

KING COTTON'S RIVAL?

PAPER and pulp is fast becoming one of the leading industries of the Southern States. New Englanders have been vocal enough about losing some of their textile plants to the cotton states

—CNR

GOING SOUTH? *In the Cotton States they produce pulp wood too.*

but the expansion of the paper industry southward has had little attention. Yet the southern paper industry this year will employ over 120,000 men and women, and pays out $200,000,000 annually in wages.

Over a billion dollars has been invested in paper mills to enable the South to produce almost one-half of all U.S. paper and paperboard production. More than half the land area of the South, or 183,000,000 acres is covered with commercial forests. This is several times the acreage covered by King Cotton.

Insurance:

NEW WRINKLE

METROPOLITAN Life Insurance Co. in the U.S. has added a new wrinkle to its investment operations by forming a division to handle loans for small-business concerns on a sort of joint venture basis with banks. Where new loans to small business are originated by local banks which are willing to take 10 per cent or more of the loan on a pro rata basis, the Metropolitan will take the remainder of the loan, if satisfied that it is sound and legal. The plan calls for payments of fees to the banks for servicing the loans.

■ For the third year in succession Americans bought more than $23 billion worth of new insurance from the life insurance companies of the United States and Canada in 1949. Eighty million people in the States now have a total protection of $213,400,000,000 of life insurance. Sales of both ordinary life and group insurance dropped slightly below the preceding year, but 1949 sales of industrial insurance jumped 3 per cent.

Some Facts About Imperial Oil Limited

Our new booklet entitled "Some Facts about Imperial Oil Limited" tells of the Company's many activities in developing Canada's oil resources.

Included are sections dealing with Oil Reserves, Production, Refineries, Marketing Facilities, Earnings, Assets and other aspects of Imperial's operations.

A copy of this informative booklet will be forwarded gladly upon request to any of our branch offices.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Kitchener
Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
New York Halifax London, Eng.

The Monarch Life Reports

Excerpts from the 44th Annual Statement

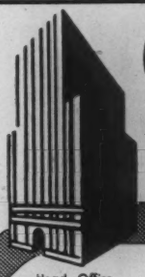
Business In Force, Increased 13.3% to	$164,297,475
New Business, Increased 13.6% to	$ 28,997,140
Premium Income	$ 3,823,453
Paid or Credited to Policyholders and Beneficiaries	$ 4,312,018
Assets	$ 33,537,872
Capital, Surplus and Special Reserves	$ 3,811,026

E. J. TARR, President
G. C. CUMMING, General Manager

The Monarch Life Assurance Company
HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

Canada Permanent
MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Established 1855



Head Office
TORONTO

95th ANNUAL REPORT REVEALS NEW RECORDS

Assets, Deposits and Debentures payable in Canada are all at new high levels.

Through another year Canadians have again given tangible expression of their confidence in the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation.

Total Assets increased from $82,996,350. to $89,012,694., the highest in the Corporation's history.

Deposits rose from $38,028,365. to $40,720,093. and Debentures payable in Canada increased from $30,495,750. to $33,942,768. Both are new high records.

Mortgage investments increased from $49,510,144. to $55,939,273.

Net profits of $877,804. show a moderate increase.

The Reserve Fund is increased to $5,500,000. by the transfer of $500,000. from the Profit and Loss Account.

ASSETS SHOWN IN ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR 1949 ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Office Premises:—Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Saint John, Edmonton, Regina, Halifax, Woodstock (Ont.), Brantford, Hamilton and Port Hope	$ 3,026,800.00
Mortgages and Agreements for Sale on Real Estate	55,939,272.75
Loans on Bonds and Stocks	90,688.82
Bonds of or guaranteed by the Government of Canada	17,727,162.91
Bonds of or guaranteed by the Provinces of Canada	1,760,336.95
Bonds of Canadian Municipalities	419,178.51
Other Bonds and Debentures	872,885.53
Stock of The Canada Permanent Trust Company (19,575 shares) at cost	2,457,500.00
Other Stocks	3,229,927.74
Cash in Chartered Banks and on hand	3,488,940.74
	$89,012,693.95

Copy of Report and Proceedings of Annual Meeting on Request.

Head Office CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING **Toronto**

BRANCH OFFICES

Toronto, Hamilton, Woodstock, Brantford, Port Hope, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Regina, Vancouver, Victoria, Saint John, Halifax, Montreal.

Certificate of Registry No. C 1199 has been issued authorizing Baltica Insurance Company Limited of Copenhagen, Denmark, to transact in Canada the business of Fire Insurance and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance, Limited Hail Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Water Damage Insurance and Windstorm Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company.

Certificate of Registry No. C 1197 has been issued authorizing Union Reinsurance Company of Zurich, Switzerland, to transact in Canada the business of Fire Insurance and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance, Limited Hail Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Water Damage Insurance and Windstorm Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company.

THERE'S A *Better* WAY

of tieing up your policyholders' business

USE THE FRIENDLY, INTERESTED AND UP-TO-DATE SERVICE OF

The CANADIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
The CANADIAN INDEMNITY CO.
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG

THE OLDEST
INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE Ltd.
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE MARINE CASUALTY

TORONTO
MONTREAL WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

press

GOSSIP vs. GOSPEL

A SCOURGE that has not blighted the Canadian press is the influence of the powerful, irresponsible newspaper columnist. In the United States, many of this breed make journalistic capital out of mass hysteria. In hundreds of daily newspapers they pour their syndicated tripe down the throats of indiscriminate readers, who accept malicious gossip as gospel.

The favorite grist in the columnists' mills is public alarm over the threat of Communism. Last month they were still pressing their vicious charge that during the war Henry A. Wallace and the late Harry Hopkins forced Government officials to give the Soviet Union atomic information. A House investigation proved the charges were a disgraceful abuse of public confidence by the newspapers that published them.

A current campaign of the same order is attempting to discredit two American entertainers—Larry Adler, the man who makes the harmonica sound like a Dixie band or a symphony orchestra in miniature, and Paul Draper, the nimble-footed dancer. As a result of their alleged political beliefs, they have been blackballed by most of the clubs, hotels and theatres where they once drew full houses.

The entertainers were boycotted by a prominent matron of Greenwich, Conn., who was indignant about the booking of artists (Adler and Draper) who she said were "pro-Communist in sympathy . . . opposed to every democratic principle of the United States." She based her convictions about them on their appearance on an entertainment program *following* a Henry Wallace political meeting in 1948.

After her protest was reported by the national press, New York columnists, notably Sokolsky, Pegler, Cassini and Lewis, mangled the facts and made their victims arch-traitors. Adler-Draper bookings were cancelled and their agents neglected them. Hoping that the stories, which one Congressman described as "inherently incredible," would blow over, Adler went to Europe for 10 months. When he came back last November, only a few hotelmen and columnists were honest enough to admit that an injustice had been done. Draper was dancing again, and Adler had bookings in Minneapolis and Toronto.

The unfortunate feature of this particular persecution is that Adler and Draper were convicted without a trial and crucified for political beliefs which they did not hold. Adler, who is willing to meet J. Edgar Hoover or appear on "Meet the Press," says he and Draper "are not Communists and have never been Communists, pro-Communist, or members of the Communist party." The columnists, of course, believe that they should kick a man when he is down.

The harmonica-dance team are not letting the matter drop there. They are suing the Greenwich matron, Mrs. Hester R. McCullough, wife of a *Time* editor, for $200,000.

business briefs

■ **E. H. Maguire** is going to Madrid this month as Canada's first Trade Commissioner in Spain. Spain is one of the few European countries which

—CP

E. H. MAGUIRE

has a favorable balance of trade with Canada, and Mr. Maguire, a Vancouver-born former naval officer, will try to stimulate Canadian exports to Spain. He joined the Trade Commissioner Service in 1947 and has been stationed at Buenos Aires and Santiago, Chile.

■ **Appleford Paper Products, Ltd.,** has opened a new million dollar plant in Hamilton, Ont. To produce the company's wax paper and various wrappers, the new plant houses, among other things, a 25 ton refrigeration plant, 11 printing presses, and seven waxing machines. Looking optimistically into the future, the company has provided for eventual expansion of the new building to three times its present size.

■ A Canadian subsidiary of **Josiah Wedgwood & Sons, Ltd.** has been formed in Toronto for the purpose of facilitating the distribution of Wedgwood bone china and Queen's Ware dinnerware throughout the country.

The new company, Josiah Wedgwood & Sons, (Canada) Ltd., is making preliminary preparations for an official opening about April 1st. It will be the sole distributor of Wedgwood in Canada, and will take over the Canadian sales functions formerly carried out by the New York office.

■ The financial statement of **Canadian Car & Foundry Co. Ltd.** for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1949, showed net operating profit of $3,102,797 as compared with $4,523,292 in the previous year. Included in other income is an amount of $210,847 as "net additional recovery" from the award to the New York Agency of the company, arising out of war claims, supplementing an amount of $538,666 received during the preceding year.

After all deductions, net profits available for dividends amounted to $1,395,663 as compared with $2,580,445 for the previous year.

Insurance:

Auto Rate Increase

BUYERS of insurance of any kind naturally do not take kindly to any increase in premium rates, and the insurance companies must show justification for such a move if they are to retain the confidence of the public and ward off demands for another Government investigation of the business.

In Canada, fortunately for motorists, there is plenty of competition in the automobile insurance field, between tariff and non-tariff, stock and mutual companies and Lloyd's non-marine underwriters. Under Dominion registry alone there are 182 companies writing auto insurance as well as Lloyd's underwriters and companies operating under provincial license only, so that any general increase in rates by both tariff and non-tariff companies is not likely to be made unless it is regarded as absolutely necessary.

As the changes in Ontario automobile insurance rates which went into effect on Jan. 1, 1950, were made by non-tariff as well as tariff companies, there is reason to believe that they were necessary if the companies are to make ends meet on this class of business and continue to pay claims in full.

On private passenger cars, for example, fire and theft rates show an actual reduction of 11.7 per cent; liability rates for many motorists have not changed, for others there has been an increase, the average over-all increase being 4.7 per cent; some collision rates have been reduced, but most have been increased for an average boost of 14.7 per cent; the average increase for all coverages and territories being 6 per cent.—*George Gilbert*

new products

■ If ash-spotted clothes and cigarette burns testify that you are an absent-minded smoker, a Vancouver inventor has done something for you—or about you. It's a small (2½ inches) portable aluminum ash tray which clips over the cigarette. When the cigarette burns down to the clip, it goes out automatically.

■ A Montreal company is turning out a precast chimney sheathed in aluminum. The chimney is delivered to the building site in one or two-foot sections. Says the maker, any amateur carpenter, with a hammer, saw and level can erect his own chimney in double-quick time (137 in 2½ hours on one Ontario housing project).

■ A new idea in window sashes and door frames is being talked up by the Fleet Manufacturing people (Ontario). They claim their sash can be easily removed, making it possible to clean both sides of the window indoors. Both the door frame and sash are made of aluminum, and are said to cut installation time considerably — the door frame by as much as 90 per cent.

To say "I love you" in the finest way...

GIVE HER ROSES

Valentine's Day!

No other gift says "I love you" like roses do. And for the most perfect, longest lasting blooms send *Ivey's* Roll-Pakt Roses. Only Ivey's roses are given individual Roll-Pakt protection from greenhouse to her house—and this *exclusive* method of packing makes their beauty last days longer. Send her the best . . . ask your florist for Ivey's . . . !

Ivey's ROLL-PAKT Roses

In dainty presentation boxes

IVEY'S VAPR-SEALED GARDENIAS

IVEY'S VAPR-SEALED CAMELLIAS

THOMAS A. IVEY & SONS LIMITED, PORT DOVER, ONT.

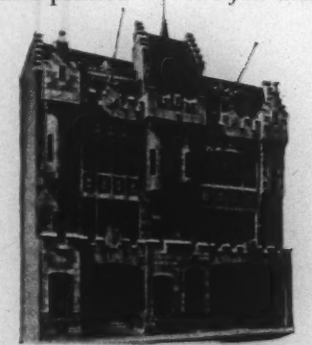
CANADA PRODUCES RADIUM FOR ALL THE WORLD

No chemical element is so precious as Radium—none more effective in combating many diseases. It is Canada's distinction to be one of the world's chief sources of Radium—her pride that, through it, she helps relieve the sufferings of mankind.

Why Seagram's sells Canada first

This advertisement is an adaptation of one of a series created by The House of Seagram to tell the peoples of other lands about Canada and her various products. For the past two years this campaign has been appearing in newspapers and magazines printed in many languages and circulated throughout the world.

Our prosperity is based on our ability to sell our products to other countries. Every Canadian has a personal stake in foreign trade, for one out of every three dollars of Canada's national income results from our trade abroad. The more that the peoples of other countries know of the quality, variety and prestige of our products, the more likely they are to buy from us.



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We feel that the horizon of industry does not terminate at the boundary line of its plants; it has a broader horizon, a farther view—this view embraces the entire Dominion. That is why The House of Seagram believes that it is in the interest of every Canadian manufacturer to help the sale of all Canadian products in foreign markets. It is in this spirit that these advertisements are being published throughout the world.

The House of Seagram

FEBRU

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CAN
COS

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